NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE of all kinds by Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

"CERTIFIED" COLD STORAGE SERVICE
Summer's Heat Ruins Furs
Every Garment Cleaned, Examined, Insured
Furs to Order—Restyled—Repaired—Redyed
Summer Rates Are Lowest
BEREY
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
3RD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

NEWBURGH

TEL. 144
Woolsey-Nash Motors, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

Jansen & Farrington
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW ROCHELLE

Save on Fuel Bills!
NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763

RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC RUGS, 9x12 ....$1.95
ORIENTAL RUGS, 9x12 ....$2.95
These prices are for cleaning and shampooing. Value not to exceed $100 per rug. Rugs of greater value, slightly higher.
RUG SHOPPE
158 Sickles Avenue New Rochelle 5983

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
1 BOULEVARD ROCHELLE PARK
at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, Manager
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price — $1.75
9 A. M.-6 P. M.; Sat. 9 A. M.-9 P. M.

KOVAC'S
Beauty and Barber Shop
SPECIALISTS
in Ringlet Permanent Waving
Hair Styling and Cutting
559 MAIN STREET N. R. 3311

Spring Has Arrived at the
Jane Drake Shop
with her wardrobe of
SPORTSWEAR, AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS!
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE N. R. 912

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

Complete Your Easter Costume With Appropriate Jewelry
From
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3692

Rudolph
HAIRDRESSER Inc.
PERMANENT WAVING
409 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 2520
Entrance to Rochelle Park

I. B. COHEN
Boys' Clothes and Men's Clothes of Quality
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y., Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hamilton 4921

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES,
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

Madeline's Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S COMBINATION PERMANENT WAVE 5.00 and 6.50
FREDERIC'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE 6.50
Limited time only.
Room 207 81 Centre Avenue
Telephone N. R. 6536

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF HIS OFFICES TO
Rm. 308, Pershing Sq. Building
(after March 1, 1935)
271 North Ave. N. R. 6896

Tel. New Rochelle 4317
82 Centre Ave., cor. Main
(One Flight Up)
NEW ROCHELLE HOUSE OF MUSIC
Formerly of Brunswick Music Shop
Musical Merchandise and Service for Teacher, Student, Musician and Orchestra

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
Dependable Food
Attractively Served
111 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 7949

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store, N. R. 2500

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
GIFTS
LOVELY COLORFUL POTTERY
PORCH FURNITURE
610 Main Street N. R. 996

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES
Mount Vernon....Oakwood 8800
Yonkers..........Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle...New Rochelle 3232

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

Raffen's
HATS OF INDIVIDUALITY
708 Kings Highway Near Ocean Parkway

Easter Cards
MASKIN'S
1023 Flatbush Avenue
Near Loew's Kings Theatre
DENNISON GOODS AND PARTY FAVORS

HARRY BROWN
JEWELER
for the past 20 years at 598 Nostrand Avenue, is now located at
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold

Easter Cards
Gifts—Novelties
Stationery—Books
DARLING & GRIMLER
730 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
ROBERT LIPTON
Incorporated
JEWELERS
7701 FIFTH AVENUE
(Bay Ridge)
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

JUVENILE PRODUCTS
ATLANTIC CARRIAGE STORE
997 Flatbush Ave. Full Line of Bedding
Reduced prices on Simmons Mattresses

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

Hoffman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
Newest in Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Shirts and Blouses

DRACATOS FRUITS and DELICACIES
Groceries Delicatessen
Gifts and Steamer Baskets
Phone Orders Promptly Delivered
841 Madison Ave., cor. 70th St.
REgent 4-0290

Self-Setting Permanent Wave
Spiral and croquignole ringlet ends. Soft, natural, self setting.
$5.00 complete
Other Items 3 for $1.25
Mon., Tues., Wed.
Louis' your hairdresser
2586 BROADWAY, near 97th St., NEW YORK
Riverside 9-7929

Madame Fournier
Formerly with
Toute Prete
Gowns, Dresses, Wraps
Custom Made and Ready-to-Wear
Eldorado 5-7961 72 E. 54th St., NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE Inc.
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED
"The Pelhams" Flower Shop
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

PELHAM DELICATESSEN
INCORPORATED
BAKERY and RESTAURANT
—SPECIALTY—
Frozen Salads Whole Wheat Milk Bread
Hors d'Oeuvres Chocolate Doughnuts
PROMPT DELIVERIES
107 WOLF'S LANE Pelham 2179

PORT CHESTER

Infants' and Children's Outfitters from one minute to 16 years.
FINE'S
INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
30 NORTH MAIN STREET
Port Chester 4050
M. Steinberg, Prop. Port Chester, N. Y.

New Spring Straws
High colored felts
from $1.90 — $5.00
Alfred's Exclusive Millinery
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 Cannon Street Phone 4913
Shampoos 50c Long Hair 75c
Finger Wave or Marcel Wave 50c
Ringlets 25c extra
Free parking to our patrons in rear of store.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

ANNUAL SALE of Rose Bushes 3 for $1.00
Three-year-old bushes. Guaranteed to bloom this year. 30 varieties of hardy, field grown New England bushes of the better, sturdier quality that assures fine growth. All bushes are true to their name. Red, Two tone, Yellow, White, Pink, Climbing Rose Bushes included in this selection.
BASEMENT
Luckey Platt & Co.

Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
B. & M. Food Market
Phone 6190 Free Delivery

SALTFORD Says
Easter Flowers Make Easter Cheer
Visit Our 35th Annual Easter Flower Show, April 15th to April 20th

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
We specialize in blocking and re-blocking Boucles and Hand Knitted Suits and Dresses
Phone 644 542 Main Street

Rose Bushes and Shrubs
Guaranteed to Grow!
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

Monroe 2722 537 Averill Ave.
Carl F. Phillips
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, CARPENTRY
Now Is the Best Time for Your Outside Job.
ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OFFERS
the best in food—
the finest in candies—
at modest prices
38 EAST AVENUE

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00
STONE 5505

Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

What will the road ahead look like FOR YOU, when your retirement years begin? Let us tell you about
—ANNUITIES—
that will bring your monthly checks for life.
GEORGE DIETRICH CO. INC.
Life Insurance and Annuities
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
502 UNION TRUST BUILDING

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints, Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3464

PLUMBING-HEATING
24-HOUR OIL BURNER SERVICE
Nite Call Mamaroneck 2582-J
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

PAPER HANGING PAINTING
De Main's Upholstery Shop
formerly with YE OLDE COLONY SHOPPE at 2 POPHAM ROAD Tel. Scarsdale 2465
We are prepared to serve you better than ever before.
MATTRESSES RENOVATED — CABINET MAKING — ANTIQUE REPRODUCTIONS
UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES SLIP COVERS

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

H. S. BARNEY CO.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT
RADIOS
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—Philco
PIANOS
MASON & HAMLIN
KNABE—CHICKERING
VICTOR RECORDS
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

RAINCOATS for Everyone
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

L. M. FOWLER
Insurance and Real Estate
307 State Street
Phone 4-8716

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
PERRIN'S GLOVES
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON, 124 Wall Street

SCOTIA

Scotia Tire & Battery Service
GEORGE A. KEEFER, Prop.
VLEY ROAD and TEN BROECK STREET
Batteries, Tires and Accessories
Gasoline ESSO Oils
PHONE 2-6114

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 MOHAWK AVENUE

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry-Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING Storage Warehouse Inc.
PHONE 2-6191

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paints
The Store With the Green Front
223 West Water Street

GERE & STOHRER
Incorporated
General Insurance
616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
500 E. GENESEE ST.

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

PRINTING
Commercial and Church Work
Ask for Estimates
KENNETH B. GREEN
Phone 6-1426 2912 S. Salina Street

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

INSURANCE of All Kinds
ELLEN REALTY CO.
Ellen Building Tel. 4-1157

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Spring in the Home
WELLS is co-operating with Better Homes & Gardens with extensive displays of modern homefurnishings. Visit our newly redecorated and refurnished bungalow on the fourth floor for inspiration and ideas how to add charm and beauty to your own home.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WEDDING RINGS in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

Announcing Our New Budget Department for DRESSES and COATS
Smart Spring Dresses at Our New Low Prices
100% Camel's Hair Coat, $16.75
Cravenetted Checked Wool Sport Coats, $16.75—Sizes 14-40
Exclusive Agency for Shagmoor Coats
Furriers Since 1857
HENRY MARTIN COMPANY
113-117 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte
Famous

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
LUX and DEE
The Famous LYNN Range Burners. MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners. Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
213 ELIZABETH STREET PH. 4-0320

GUY BASILE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
212 GENESEE UTICA, N. Y.

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
See Our Cars Before You Buy
Cole Chevrolet Motors
INCORPORATED
Cor. Broadway and Lafayette Sts. Tel. 2-2177

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

WATERTOWN

We Wish to Announce Our New Buyer of Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
Martha C. Brennan
Smith & Percy, Inc.

Graceful! Flattering!
Dorothy Dodd SHOES
FEATURED AT
GRAPOTTE'S
ARCADE SHOE STORE

New State Street Garage
A. L. KOUP, Manager
Largest and Most Complete Service Garage in Northern New York
Esso Gasoline, Oil, Tires Repaired, All Kinds of Mechanical Work
WE WASH CARS—Our Price—$1.00

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Court House Barber Shop
M. ANTHONY
Individual Haircutting and Shaving
COURTESY SERVICE Established in 1900
5 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 1520

$16.75
Oram-Kirche, Inc.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Drop In and See Our Collection of SPRING GARMENTS
Dress Coats, Sport Coats, Man-Tailored Suits, Swagger Suits and Dress Suits.
A Notable Selection at
$16.75 Sizes 14-20, 38-50, 11-17

for Spring
. . . Ladies' Custom Tailoring, distinctive and authentic . . . Alterations and Remodeling.
Cold Fur Storage Vaults on Premises
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

MARGOT
ACCESSORIES attuned to the feminine mood and moderate purse.
Girdles, Hosiery, Gloves, Handbags, Lingerie, Robes, Pajamas, Costume Jewelry
Our Expert Fitter Will Gladly Smooth Over Your Figure Difficulties
136 MAMARONECK AVENUE

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of
WONDER BREAD
White, Vienna, Rye, Wonder Cut Wheat Bread
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10200
Free Delivery Service

Dress Up for EASTER!
Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys
Arrow Shirts—Sanforized Shrunk
balkin's
THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

CHOICE FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 222

COATS
DRESSES
LINGERIE
MILLINERY
L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 838

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Lentheric Perfumes and Cosmetics
Squibb Toiletries
Our Fountain Is Outstanding in Quality—Service—Variety
Prices Reasonable
FREE DELIVERY
Main Street Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Post Road Produce Market
19 E. POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 8630
Fresh Yellow Squash
Fresh Asparagus
Fresh Beet Greens
Fresh Rhubarb
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

SPRING SUITS
TOPCOATS
In all Wanted Shades, Materials, and Models........ $25 up
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIFE
ANNUITIES, SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST. Tel. W. P. 5500

Modernize That Old Kitchen With This New Sink!
60" long, complete with enameled metal cabinets. $75.00 (not including installation). smaller size, correspondingly less.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-4

CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
"BEL PAESE" CHEESE
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 5651

CORINNE HATS
in stock
to order
remodelled
97 MAMARONECK AVENUE

We are now featuring our ANNUAL APRIL SPECIAL on PERMANENT WAVING
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7219

YONKERS

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

Now Showing
A most complete assortment of SPRING COATS, SUITS and DRESSES at prices within every budget.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN ST. YONKERS

Nelly Don Dresses
for SPRING and SUMMER
Exclusive in Yonkers with
E. H. TIMM
23 NO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 1844

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE Mon., Tues., Wed. $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435—906

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Gustav A. Strauss
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is It Japanese Competition?

WHEN a cotton textile official declares that, unless the industry in New England obtains more protection from Japanese competition, it will be "extinct in three months," he is frankly appealing to fear. One instinctively questions such extreme statements. But a long and successful history of tariff making is testimony to the success of such tactics. They have worked in the past. Why should they not work again? In this case the industry affected is a vital component of New England's economic existence. New Englanders other than textile manufacturers have no wish to see their greatest industry effaced. If they swallow such panic-breeding talk, then the victory is won, for it is the people through their elected representatives who make the tariffs.

It is light, not clamor, that is required in this tariff business. Fortunately data are available in the last annual report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. Down to last December we find the following figures of the American output of cotton textiles and foreign imports of cotton textiles in 1934. The figures read:

Domestic production (square yards), 7,086,437,000.

Foreign imports (square yards), 41,533,000.

Thus foreign imports constituted last year exactly six tenths of 1 per cent of the home product! Even later figures hardly warrant a national panic. Quoting figures given to him by the industry, Senator David I. Walsh said that Japanese imports in January and February amounted to nearly 24,000,000 yards. This is at the rate of 144,000,000 yards, or 2 per cent of the domestic output, representing a decided increase over last year's imports.

These "facts," however, are challenged by Robert L. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien is a Bostonian. He also is chairman of the Tariff Commission, and his word is therefore authoritative. Official figures, he reports, indicate that the actual imports for these two months total not quite 8,200,000 yards, certainly an increase, but only about a third of the manufacturers' figure. What is the manufacturers' reply? That both are right. The reconciliation is found in the assertion that, whereas Mr. O'Brien gives actual imports, New England manufacturers were reckoning on the basis of steamer manifests.

It is a lame explanation. How the manufacturers have access to the steamer manifests is not explained. Import figures are available only through the customs offices, and are issued monthly. These are the figures upon which one must rely for the state of foreign trade.

Still the cotton textile industry is in a precarious condition. None denies it. The question is whether the remedy is to be found in a limited embargo or what not on Japanese imports. For, if such action is taken, some other part of the country will suffer. If Japan cannot sell, she certainly will curb her purchases, probably her purchases of cotton from the American South. And Japan is the only market for American cotton which has held its own in the depression years. What on this basis would be meat for one part of the country would, consequently, be poison for another.

And would a limited embargo on Japanese competition solve the cotton manufacturers' troubles? Of course not. They were in trouble last summer. Nobody then suggested that it was Japanese competition. What is bothering the cotton textile industry today is precisely what was bothering it last year. *NRA and AAA policies have put up costs so high that the manufacturers cannot sell their products at a remunerative price.* The consumers simply haven't got the money. Keeping the Japanese out will not put any more money into the consumer's pockets. Indeed, it will help to subtract some more by the depletion of Japanese purchases in the United States.

The Red Robe

ENGLAND had its Wars of the Roses and now the Irish Free State has a tidy little "War of the Colors" on its hands, the difference being that, instead of the fifteenth century yeoman's longbow, the only Irish weapons are words of derision, barbed a wee bit with scorn.

It is really all the fault of King John, who, having been forced to sign Magna Charta, seems thereafter to have been quite free with his royal signature. The English King meant well enough when he told the Archbishop of Dublin "to buy crimson cloth to clothe my faithful subjects in Ireland," and when he dipped his pen in black ink he could hardly be expected to know that 700 years later it would make the good wives of Drogheda, in County Louth, see only red.

From ancient times the town councilors of Drogheda have worn official robes of crimson hue, thus lending a gay, not to say regal, nuance to the city on the Boyne. Everything was all right until this year of grace 1935, when a historically minded city father did some reading and discovered to his horror that dreadful phrase about "faithful subjects" of the English King. Fateful symbol of British tyranny! Ripping out the red, and garnishing their gowns with green, the councilors declared at once their sturdy independence, and their allegiance to the shamrock.

But men propose and their wives dispose. Green may be patriotic, but the ladies of Drogheda flatly object. Poetically the wearing of the green is quite all right; sartorially they find it rather dull. It looks as if the ladies will win and robes will again be red. Almost is precedent on their side. 'Twas the Orangemen wearing a kindred color who won an earlier Battle of the Boyne.

One Plan Is Enough

TOO MANY cooks spoil the broth. Too many take-the-profit-out-of-war plans may spoil the plan to take the profit out of war.

Three programs to curtail profiteering on national distress are now competing for the attention of the American people. They are the Senate Munitions Committee's plan, the outline offered in testimony before that committee recently by Bernard M. Baruch, and the McSwain bill, which is expected to pass the House of Representatives within a day or two.

The Senate's plan is based on investigations which its munitions committee has made into the American armaments business. The startling disclosures of corruption and of practices inimical not only to peace but to national defense among arms salesmen and manufacturers which the Senate inquiry brought out are at the bottom of the present urgent public demand for stricter control of the munitions business. This plan therefore should best meet this demand.

The Baruch outline probably represents opinions of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt shortly after the Senate investigation got under way. The main interest in this plan must arise from the curiosity—much of it hostile—with which the President's appointment of a second committee to study the war-profits question was regarded by the Senate group and by thousands of its supporters.

The McSwain bill now comes to the front as a House substitute for the Senate plan. It is less stringent, aiming to prevent profiteering but to preserve "normal" profits in wartime, whereas the Senate plan is based on the conviction that nobody should make profit on war. House members advocating the Senate plan point out that the McSwain bill has no chance of passing in the Senate. It is clear that attempts to push it can only result in a legislative jam and consequent failure to deal with war profits in the present session of Congress.

The American public should have little difficulty in choosing among these programs. It is true that none of them can guarantee to prevent war by removing the profits of war, because war is not conducted simply to make profits for armorers; its causes go deeper. None of them promises to take the profit out of preparedness, although the road to war is paved partly with these dividends of fear. But one of them does stand out as the best first step to prevent racketeering in patriotism. This is the Senate plan.

Concentration of public support on this plan is necessary if hope is not once more to become a cheat.

More Than a Word

IT IS axiomatic that words which rest lightly upon tongue-tip do not always convey the deepest intellectual message. Intimacy with a term does not necessarily serve its meaning. Too familiar handling seems, somehow, to dull the cutting edge.

"Self-government" is such a word. So is "Democracy."

And yet an understanding of the real meaning of these terms is playing a tremendous part in today's history. Comprehension—or the lack of it—may prove the deciding factor in the modern struggle to preserve the freedom of men and nations.

It is this which gives significance to the supplementary course on "Appreciation of Our Democracy" which has been instituted in twenty Los Angeles high schools. It is not to be an apology for those things admittedly maladjusted under the present scheme. It seeks rather to stimulate intelligent appreciation of democratic ideals and methods of government, to prove the advantages of individual liberty, of freedom of thought, of justice and of orderly process of law.

Doing this, the Los Angeles experiment aims to build a bulwark against spurious doctrines and unsound governmental forms. It recognizes the fundamental fact that it is not sufficient to inveigh against subversive radicalism, to excoriate criminal syndicalism and to demur against dictatorship. Knowledge of the genuine is the surest safeguard against the counterfeit. Study of how and why self-government was developed, of the long chain of human effort by which precious rights were won, is the great need.

For democracy is endangered less by doctrines which exalt dictatorship, force, and personal rule than by lack of appreciation of the true values of self-government. Where this appreciation lives, subversive doctrine can gain but little foothold.

Self-government and democracy are familiar tools of speech. They need to have their cutting edge—a keen awareness of their meaning—restored.

Fraud in High Places

Book News of the Day

THE late Otto H. Kahn said before the committee on banking in 1933: "I think, Senator, that in 1929 there was a general brain storm. 'Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.'"

Mr. Werner in PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS (New York: McBride. $3.75) does not cast stones; he upturns them, or rather, throws a strong light upon those already turned up. He tells the sordid story of collusion between certain public officials and business interests during the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover Administrations.

During the 1920's the morasses of suspected and proved corruption spread rapidly. Soft and spongy was the ground within the domain of the Department of Interior, presided over by Secretary Albert B. Fall. It was porous with Dohenys and Sinclairs.

So it was with the Department of Justice under Attorney General Harry Daugherty, one of the "Ohio ménage." Senatorial investigations disclosed his province likewise honeycombed with fraud involving prohibition violations, land and antitrust law cases.

The trail is followed through the Veterans Bureau from which Col. Charles R. Forbes was catapulted into prison; on through the investigations of the shipping interests, revealing the costly antics of William Baldwin Shearer at the Geneva naval limitation conference; still on through the disclosures of the air mail monopoly under Walter Brown, and is finally terminated with Charles E. Mitchell.

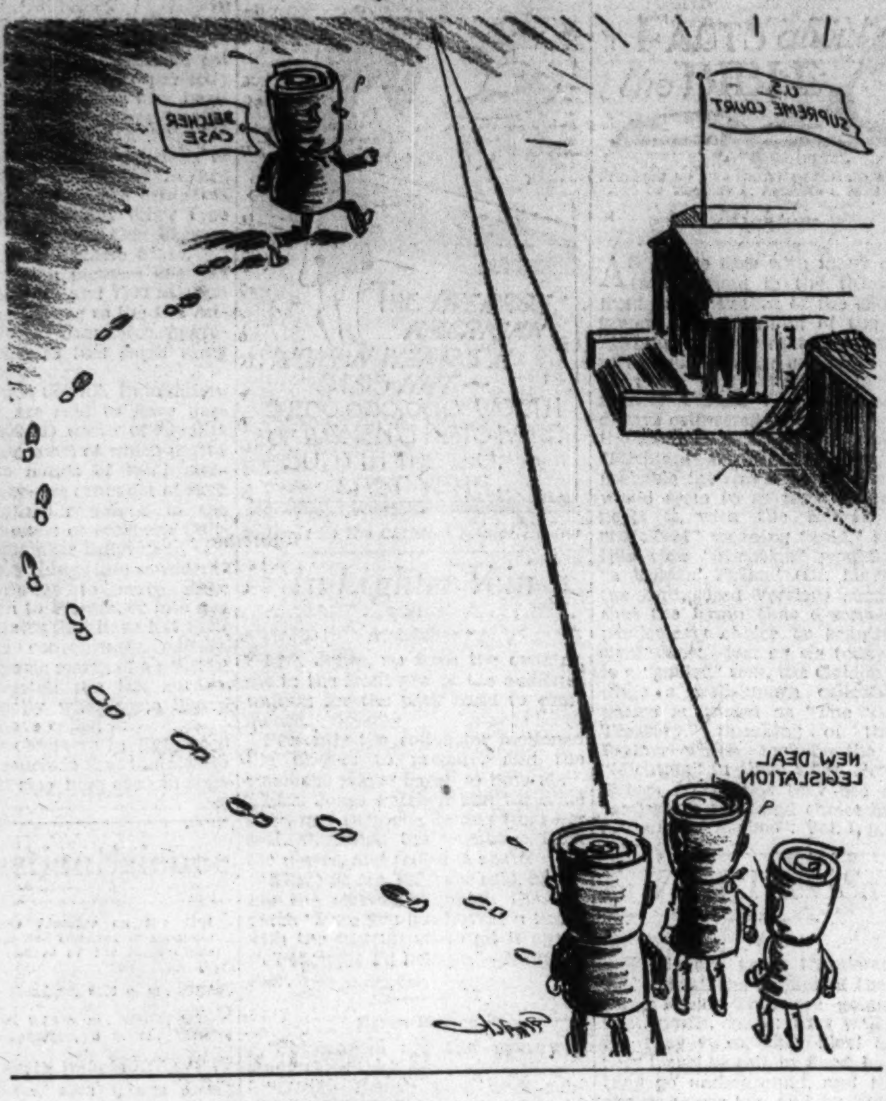
It is a story of individuals possessed of great wealth who thought this possession was the open sesame to privilege. It is a story of material prosperity and ethical depression. The high pressure winds of wealth found the low pressure areas of official corruption and flowed in. It is a story of wealth at triumphant odds with the public interest.

Most important of all, perhaps, is the book's implicit revelation of the mentality of the offenders. More unmoral than immoral, they wriggled out of tight spots by characterizing their offenses as "errors in judgment" or the "usual thing in business." To Harry Sinclair, unchastened by his jail sentences after the Teapot Dome scandal, the 1933 banking investigation "was a joke."

Paralleling the unrepentant attitude of many of the principals was the comparative calm with which the general public accepted the disclosures of corruption in high places. One may profitably contrast popular reactions to the Teapot Dome scandal in the United States with the indignant censure of French officialdom after the Stavisky swindles were revealed.

Reportorial in style, impaired in some instances by too lengthy documentation, the book is, nevertheless, absorbing reading. R. M. B.

Court Shy?



Moscow and Tokyo

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

TWO world capitals—Moscow and Tokyo—probably share the distinction of changing more rapidly than any other of the world's great cities. Two major upheavals—an earthquake and a revolution—have resulted during the past decade in the reconstruction of these cities according to carefully conceived modern plans. In both instances a period of catastrophic destruction has been followed by a period of impressive reconstruction.

The 1923 earthquake swallowed up the old Tokyo and before the ground had stopped trembling Japan's energetic rulers had begun to plan the new and greater Tokyo which has largely taken shape today. The 1917 revolution spelled the doom of old Moscow as effectually as any earthquake might have done. With equally energetic rulers, Soviet Russia has built a new Moscow with equal speed.

The conversation of periodic visitors to Tokyo during the past decade has bristled with exclamation points and question marks. "How could the Japanese do so much so quickly! Where is the Tokyo I saw only a year ago?" The periodic visitor to Moscow has the same experience; if last year's tourist came back to Moscow now, he would hardly recognize many parts of the city.

* * *

In the first place, there is the subway. Russian theatrical talent has never been more strikingly manifested than in the manner in which the underground railway was suddenly revealed to Moscow residents in February. One day unsightly heaps of dirt and rough plank scaffoldings marked the eight-mile route; overnight 100,000 men and women cleared away the rubbish and thirteen underground stations emerged, gleaming with marble columns, brilliant with electric lights, each with its original and bizarre design.

A troop of "shock workers" marched into the Great Palace of the Kremlin, where the Congress of Soviets was meeting, proudly bearing banners with three simple words, "Our Subway Exists."

Useful as is the subway to the humble Moscow citizen, the "man in the street" probably is even more impressed by the change in Moscow's shops this winter. Russia's rulers suddenly decided to have "cultured" shops. For years retail trade has been a very rough-and-ready affair.

* * *

The appearance last autumn of a new food shop, "Gastronom Number One," was the signal for a new phase. This was a luxury shop such as Moscow had not seen since the end of "Nep." On the opening day 70,000 men, women and children struggled through its broad doors to see succulent roast turkeys, roast pigs, live fish in tanks, selected fruit and vegetables from all parts of the Soviet Union. Most wonderful of all were the clerks, dignified in white aprons and clean-shaven who had been instructed to receive customers with unvarying politeness.

Since that exciting day similar shops, only slightly less impressive, have sprung up in all parts of Moscow. Some of the new "chain stores" sell only fish, others only fruit, others cooked foods. The same "culture" has been introduced into shops selling clothing, children's toys, perfumes and cosmetics. Dressmaking shops have multiplied. True, prices are beyond the means of unskilled workers as in other countries, but there are enough people with money to keep them all busy.

During Moscow's long winter dozens of new buildings have been revealed by workers laboring night and day. Notable among them are the Great Lenin library, the new municipal hotel on Theater Square, several massive office buildings and row upon row of apartment houses, bleak and bare by western standards but eagerly welcomed by overcrowded Moscow. All such buildings are insistently "modern."

* * *

Tokyo and Moscow have been reconstructed by two different civilizations, "two different worlds" as the Russian Communists say. Whether one prefers the one or the other depends upon temperament. For Moscow is determined to destroy completely its own Russian past, whereas Tokyo parts unwillingly with Old Japan.

With gusto and loud cries of joy Moscow tears down its medieval churches and its "Chinese Wall," converts ornate Kremlin palaces into bleakly efficient modern auditoriums. But Tokyo preserves tenderly those ancient palaces and temples which the earthquake spared, and it is these rather than the efficient but alien modern structures which the visitor is taken to see.

North . . South . . East . . West

Can Our Allegiance Be Dual?

By Frank L. Perrin

PERIODICALLY, or occasionally, since the world crisis in 1914 and the years immediately following, thoughtful persons, especially in the United States, have been compelled to consider the problem of dual allegiance as it is posed by expatriates from those countries which insist upon maintaining at least a sympathetic control upon their native sons and daughters. During the years of the war, and especially after the United States entered the war on the side of the allies, many naturalized citizens of German or Austrian origin were suspected of yielding themselves to a more or less secret service to their fatherland.

It was charged, and sometimes admitted, that those who had subscribed to the oath of allegiance which made it possible for them to become citizens of their adopted country had, by some sort of mental reservation, failed to renounce, in the language of the oath, allegiance to any king, potentate or ruler of any other country, and more especially to the reigning or governing authority of the petitioner's country of origin.

The average American, or at least the native American who gained his early impressions of loyalty and allegiance from the schoolbooks of an older generation, finds it difficult to conceive of the possibility of any person who voluntarily seeks the privileges of a newer and possibly more progressive citizenship, reserving, or attempting to reserve to himself, a remnant of that allegiance which he professes to renounce. And yet, as the horizon of one's thought broadens, it is not impossible to regard quite charitably and considerately the attitude even of those who nominally surrender one flag while professing to adopt another.

All of us, I imagine, can comprehend the logical reasonableness of this attitude on the part of native Americans or native Englishmen. Should we not all, as charitably, consider the equally binding ties of all voluntary expatriates.

* * *

Today the consideration of this problem of allegiance, divided or single, is thrust upon us by the agitation which seeks the promulgation of a rule which would require all teachers in schools and colleges in the State of Massachusetts to subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the American flag. We have all heard the whisperings in the campaign conducted in recent years against this college or that, or this school or university or that, accused of harboring and fostering the disciples and proponents of un-American political theories. Perhaps the greatest impetus given to this campaign was the unfortunate experience of one or more institutions in the East soon after the outbreak of the war. Quite convincing proof of individual disloyalty, or divided allegiance, was produced.

With the ascendancy of revolutionary dictatorships in many of the countries of war-torn Europe the whole problem of the eventual survival of established democracies has imposed itself upon thinkers everywhere. It is unavoidable that the impinging problem, in its relation to government everywhere, should be discussed in schools and universities.

Neither is it remarkable or inexcusable that sound but varying opinions should be held and expressed by both students and instructors. In the United States, during ante bellum and reconstruction days, two definitely antagonistic opinions were held, North and South, not as to the cause and cure of war, nor as to the virtues or enormities of a protective tariff, but as to individual or personal allegiance to established government.

* * *

Those animosities have, for the most part, been forgotten after seventy years. There no longer is the problem of divided allegiance, though there remain, and probably always will remain, divided opinions as to the best means to the end universally desired. I imagine that in every enlightened country there exist, and always will exist, divergent and sometimes seriously conflicting opinions as to the best, or at least the nearest equal form of government. I confess that to my view there exists not the slightest doubt as to the fundamental soundness of democracy.

It would be vain to insist that even in carrying on the greatest and most successful experiment along this line no mistakes have been made, or that full equality has been realized or demonstrated. But you who profess such conviction, as well as I, would be inclined to resent, perhaps not too violently or too vehemently, the denial of our right to think of, or even to discuss the possibility or wisdom of some suggested change or form of the governmental structure.

Many of the leaders of educational thought in Massachusetts and New England challenge the reasonableness of the proposed rule which would impose upon them the necessity of superimposing upon their inherited or adopted allegiance an additional or supplementary oath. The allegation of a divided or dual allegiance places upon those presenting it the burden of supporting it by proof.

The Wide Horizon

Mexico's Continuing Revolution

Second of Two Articles.

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

IT WAS said in the previous article that there had been a revival of revolutionary fervor in Mexico. The evidence is the elaborate Six-Year Plan formulated last summer by the Partido Nacional Revolucionario under the leadership of Lázaro Cárdenas who is now Chief Executive of the Republic.

The greatest single obstacle to the realization of this plan is still a landed system which deprives many of the means of decent living and which gives a small handful of aristocrats power to obstruct the course of the revolution. Opposed to the plan, or to many of its parts are most of the conservatives, the church, the foreign capitalists and many former revolutionaries who believe that petit bourgeoisism has taken the place of the real revolution.

Opposed, too, are many foreigners who believe that the present Administration is materialistic, godless and communistic. And though excesses have been committed it perhaps can be shown that the present Administration deserves more sympathy than condemnation. They are confused not only by the problems which must be solved, but by the richness of the many isms to which they have turned.

* * *

One can conceive that an eclectic political philosophy based on the best which the world has to offer might be the ideal. But the selection has not been made coolly and calmly, nor in advance of the time when it was to be tried out. The revolution started and has kept on under its own power and its late arrived leaders have had to patch together their new formula while in motion and while governing at the same time.

A generic term to describe the policies of Mexico today is "National Socialism," but it is not of the European type. There are others, however, who think they see more "National Capitalism" than Socialism in the present trends. The truth is that no single term or expression can be used at this early date. The revolution has changed with changing times; and though it has almost stopped at moments, and then been renewed, there seems to be evidence that somewhere all the time it has been moving forward.

Today the Mexican Government has renewed its land distribution policy and this, of course, affects all land owners whether they be nationals or foreigners. It is also revising the educational system and seeking to eliminate once for all the educational, economic and political power of the church. At the same time the Mexican Government is carrying on along the economic lines which have restored prosperity and of which many are more capitalistic than socialistic. It is also seeking to attract an ever increasing number of tourists mainly from capitalistic countries. Reform and recovery are being driven in span over a rickety bridge with drivers who are not quite sure of themselves.

* * *

We say driving in span. That is their aim. Actually one horse of reform moves forward and the other backward and the same is true of the brace called recovery.

George Creel in Colliers of February 23 had an article on Tomás Garrido Canabal which illustrates the thesis of these two articles on Mexico. This fire-eating former Governor of Tabasco has hated the church as much as he has hated alcohol. Two apparently contradictory emotions, but at bottom it may be that rather than two hates, one great ideal has motivated this man whose methods are indefensible. He may love the Indians and the "forgotten men" of his State, and it may be this constructive love of his which has led him to prosecute the church with one hand and the venders of liquors with the other.

His methods may not be defensible. In fact they are not. But in a society like Mexico's, with a background such as Mexico's, with enemies such as the landed aristocrats and the church, and with the lack of emotional stability and discipline in a society where racial and cultural homogeneity does not exist, such methods can be understood even though not approved. Such is Mexico. Confusing, contradictory. Fighting a church and intoxicating liquors; attracting capitalists but promoting Socialism; building factories and distributing land. Yes, confusing!

Mirror of Opinion

"Thank You, Monitor"

IT IS extremely interesting to see something good being appreciated. I notice that the international news broadcasts and commentaries that have been given us by CRCO (880kc), Ottawa, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:15 p. m. have been so appreciated that this station is also putting them on at 11:15 in the morning on Tuesday, Thursday and Fridays.

This program is called "The Monitor Views the News," because it is a summary of the international news cabled to The Christian Science Monitor daily from its own correspondents in all parts of the world. The editors of this great international daily have kindly made this news service available to all forward-looking broadcasting stations free so that listeners may be kept informed, daily, of all progressive and interesting things that are being done in the world at large (in contradistinction to "spot" news).

Thanks very much, Mr. Shearer of CRCO and the Canadian Radio Commission. I blush to say I nearly forgot to say, "Thank you very much, The Christian Science Publishing Society of Boston."—*Smith Falls (Ont.) Record-News.*

[Editor's Note—The list of 155 radio stations which take The Christian Science Monitor's news broadcast appears on another page tomorrow.]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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••ATLANTIC EDITION•• { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Work-Relief Bill Passes Jam

Japan and America Cherry Up

Alabama Bows to U. S. Court

Austria Puts Off Plane Show

Doctors See Disease Immunity

And Poor Brain Doesn't Think

GRATIFIED Democratic leaders see smooth sailing as the House approves a conference report on the work-relief bill. The President's $4,800,000,000 measure, which has rocked along for 14 weeks and has threatened, through amendments and setbacks, the Chief Executive's prestige, returns victorious from the conference to the floor. In a compromise by the conferees the requirement of $300,000,000 for nonfederal projects was reduced to one fourth that and "direct" eliminated. The President is made the judge of the spending; P. W. Administrator Ickes' protest is met—The New Deal sighs with relief, work-relief.

* * *

¶ American-Japanese vows of friendship are renewed under 2000 gorgeously blossoming Japanese cherry trees on the banks of the Potomac. Washington looks on and the country listens in while Ambassador Hirosi Saito declares "Japan has presented to you her soul and spirit as token of her friendship and deep affection for the American people," and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt replies that she "hopes this generous feeling may grow each year between the two capitals and the two countries"—Surely these nations, in saying their full say, can say it with flowers.

* * *

¶ Europe is active in advance of new week's security conference at Stresa. The French move 32,000 more troops up to the German border. The Germans indicate they are ready to pledge refraining from war through a series of nonaggression pacts with neighbors. The British work out plans to prevent France from making the League Council April 15 session a demonstration against Germany. The Italians send Mussolini off to his villa to do some heavy thinking—As host he'll explode these ideas at Stresa.

* * *

¶ Alabama sees Gov. Bibb Graves notify circuit judges and jury commissioners that the names of Negroes must be placed in the State's jury boxes. With notification he sends copies of the Supreme Court's decision setting aside death sentence of two Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case. The Governor will ask the Legislature for laws to cover dumping and refilling of jury boxes. The South obeys the high court while sincerely questioning the qualifications of many of the new jurors—A hard, old problem may now be faced through to right solution.

* * *

¶ Austria prepares for its spring military parade, but its military airplanes will not be seen in this Vienna show. Observers estimate that about 100 planes of various types have been delivered across the borders and a few built at home. Graduate pilots have been turned out at about 10 a month. Vienna sets out to handle four problems: Hapsburg ambitions, Fascist Heimwehr expectations, scanty funds, permission of the treaty signatories—After which Austria will arm up.

* * *

¶ The American College of Surgeons hears from outstanding members that capital ailments once called incurable are yielding. Dr. John O. McReynolds of Dallas, Texas, announces cancer of the eye now "virtually 100 per cent" curable. Dr. Frederick A. Besley of Northwestern University reports bone tumors no longer necessarily fatal. Cornell University proclaims isolation of one of the so-called "immune bodies," study of which, it is predicted, may lead to making the human body immune to much disease. These discoveries by doctors are important—Men will the sooner see that disease is not a natural or necessary blight on human life.

* * *

¶ This same Cleveland session of surgeons hears Dr. Winchell M. Craig declare brains are being sliced down without stopping the patients' thinking. This operating member of the Mayo Clinic tells of one half of a brain being removed and the other half carrying on; of the frontal portion, where highest mentality was supposed to reside, being removed and the recovered patient seeming unchanged. Thought was once a full-brain function; now it is isolated to this little point and that. The points are disappearing. In the next burst of light, what?—Maybe we'll see that thinking is outside a skull bone altogether.

* * *

¶ Washington hears Harry L. Hopkins declare relief funds for teaching eurythmic dancing and boondoggling will not be stopped. The F. E. R. Administrator's warm reply to critics of New York expenditures is that dumb people make fun of things they cannot understand. Boondoggling is the making of useful gadgets, and that and eurythmic dancing are entirely essential to the white collar unemployed. The projects are selected by experts who know. Dumb critics are wrong—"They think a college graduate should sit at home and get a basket of groceries."

Work for Home Owners Urged

Senate Passes Big State Budget

Textile Protests Rise to Roar

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Home Owners—Special Relief Bill Urged in House

Unemployed men who own their homes have been barred from ERA work. Not being able to eat their homes, as Mayor Mansfield once said, they have been hit hard and are in danger of losing them.

This inequitable situation would be eliminated under legislation favored by Senator Charles G. Miles before the joint legislative committee on ways and means. His legislation would provide a $5,000,000 state appropriation for work relief projects on which men owning their own homes would be employed. Senator Miles pointed out that many of these men are supported from public welfare funds, not being able to sell their homes because of the dull market.

The Senator proposed such projects as land reclamation, road repairing, gypsy moth work, which are needed in the Connecticut, Merrimac, Charles, Concord and Neponset river valleys. There was no opposition to the measure.

Budget Passes—Senate Acts on $61,000,000 Bill

Massachusetts Senate today passed the state budget to a third reading after adding items totaling $19,100 and eliminating one of $30,000. As it stands the budget approximates $61,000,000.

Throughout the session, Senate members stoutly resisted efforts of Senator Charles G. Miles to reduce or eliminate several items which he held were not warranted during the depression. Although he was defeated in his economy moves, Senator Arthur W. Hollis succeeded in eliminating the $30,000 appropriation for two new elevators in the state public works building.

Two Democratic senators, William F. Madden and James P. Meehan, attempted to bring about the abolition of the Division of Research for the Prevention of Crime in the Department of Correction by striking out its budget appropriation. They based their attack on the argument that the bureau is ineffective and unnecessary. The motion was defeated, however, just as it was in the House a few days ago.

Increases voted today resulted from a motion by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. who wanted, and got, an increase in the Bridgewater State Farm appropriation from $684,660 to $693,760. This added to the $10,000 voted yesterday brought the total increase to $19,100.

Textile Distress—Rising Protest Sweeps New England

Distress signals to President Roosevelt from New England textile centers broke into a full-throated protest today.

Senator Walsh said he would

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Alabama Orders Courts to Empanel Negroes on Juries

Governor Moves to Enforce Scottsborough Decision of U. S. Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves today announced that he had written circuit judges and solicitors that the United States Supreme Court decision in the Scottsboro case meant names of Negroes must be placed in the jury boxes in the State.

The Governor's announcement was a formal statement describing his action, after receiving official copies of the United States Supreme Court decision.

The Governor said he also was going to ask the Legislature, when it reconvenes April 30, to enact such legislation as may be necessary to cover dumping and refilling jury boxes in Alabama.

Rights Held Infringed

The United States Supreme Court in setting aside death sentences imposed on two of the Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case held that Negroes were "systematically" excluded from jury rolls in Jackson and Morgan Counties, infringing on the constitutional rights of the defendants.

Regarding pending cases, the Governor said, if the question of the absence of Negroes' names from the jury rolls was raised, the case could be continued or nol prossed, until the jury boxes were refilled to meet constitutional, requirements and new indictments drawn.

The Governor's statement, in part, follows:

"Holdings of the United States Supreme Court are the supreme laws of the land. Whether we like the decisions or not, it is the patriotic duty of every citizen and the sworn duty of every public officer to accept and uphold them in letter and in spirit.

New Legislation Needed

"Alabama is going to observe the supreme law of America.

"It is unusual for the Governor to undertake to suggest to the judicial department things which under our state policy are peculiarly within its jurisdiction. However, I have a duty to perform and an oath to abide by."

In his letter to trial judges, the Governor said that he would ask the Legislature to enact "such remedial legislation as will be needful along the lines of filling or refilling jury boxes."

The Governor told newsmen he would have a statement on the State's course in meeting the situation arising from the Supreme Court's holdings, terming it the most revolutionary since the war between the States.

Refilling jury boxes will place Negroes' names on jury rolls and in the boxes for the first time since reconstruction in many countries.

Prices Declared Higher Than the Costs Warrant

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—Emily Newell Blair, Director of the Federal Consumers' Advisory Board, says "Prices are still much higher than is warranted by cost of production."

The consumers' board has found difficulty in forcing price reductions, she told the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday; because of "hidden clauses" in NRA codes "leading to price fixing."

'Buying Habits' Blamed for High Prices of Foods

Intelligent Purchasing Is Urged for Control of Present Levels

Price-conscious consumers, challenging rising food costs with intelligent buying, can control prices and bar profiteering from the food markets, according to Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell, director of the consumers division of the National Emergency Council.

Standing directly in the path of this constructive consumer drive are enslaving buying "habits," Dr. Blaisdell told the Suffolk County Consumers' Council today. These have been clung to through thick and thin merely because many consumers will keep pace with rising prices until their pocketbooks cry out for mercy.

For example: If when pork prices started to jump six months ago consumers had shifted to lamb, pork prices would have reached their peak quickly and started on the downward grade before now, Dr. Blaisdell said.

An examination of family budgets, he declared, would reveal an amazing number of consumers still buying pork despite the high prices which they unjustly charge, according to Dr. Blaisdell, to profiteering. Organized effort is desirable among consumers, he said, if that effort is constructive and not simply beating around the bush.

The simple expedient proposed by Dr. Blaisdell for preventing exces-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

New England Sets Pace For GOP Shakeup

First of Three Meetings in Boston April 20 to Set Course for Campaign

Section Hard Hit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Of the three forthcoming meetings designed to rehabilitate the Republican Party, the first will be held in Boston, April 20, at which leaders of the New England states will come together for a thorough canvass of the situation in their territory.

The purpose of the gathering is to put the Republican Party into the field in militant mood for the national election next year, and, more immediately, to attempt to influence the direction which the party shall take.

Following the New England meeting, Chase Mellon, in New York, has called a caucus of national Republican clubs in that city in the first week in May.

Eyes on the Midwest

Then comes the conference which has received the most widespread publicity of all, the gathering of midwestern progressive Republican leaders, probably at Kansas City, Mo., at a date to be determined, and at a meeting inspired by Gov. Alfred M. Landon and William Allen White of Kansas.

Still another political conference will be held at about the same time, to which both Republican and Democratic leaders will turn their attention with deep but somewhat surreptitious interest: A conference at Des Moines, Iowa, April 27 at which elements of the Huey Long-the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin-Gov. Floyd B. Olson-insurgent group will gather. This meeting has been put ahead 10 days to the present date in order to share in the public interest of the other gatherings.

New England Sets Pace

The New England meeting to some extent may set the tone for those that follow. Plans have been formulated, up to the present, almost entirely among the New England political group in Washington. The Roosevelt landslide has greatly reduced Republican representation from New England, but in the declining prestige of the President now discerned by hopeful Republican leaders, it is believed that next year offers an exceptional opportunity for a local party success, particularly in the House.

Whereas the six New England states usually sent a solid Republican bloc to the Senate, their number has now been cut in half: Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine, and Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire and Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island are the only New England Republican senators left.

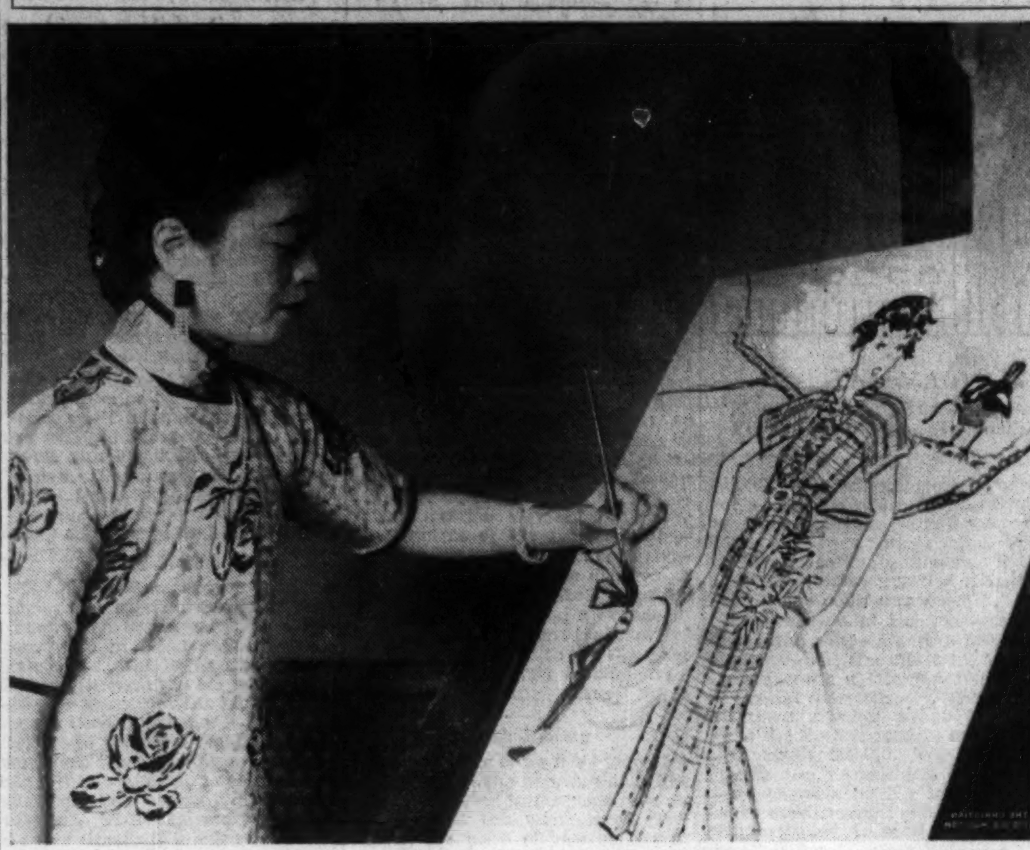
Not Much Chance in 1936

The 1936 election will not give the party any considerable opportunity to restore the balance, for only one Democratic Senator comes up for re-election, Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts; while three Republicans, Messrs. Keyes, Metcalf and White, must stand for re-election.

In the House, however, every seat automatically becomes vacant, and Republicans have hopes of big gains. Massachusetts, for example, formerly a stronghold of Republican representatives, now has only eight Republicans left out of 15 districts. It is believed that the party is almost

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

America Welcomes 'Designing Ambassadress'



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Liang Pao Tze of China

Nanking's Official Style Envoy Copies American Textile Designs as Guide to Plans of the Chinese Ministry of Industry, Under Which She Serves

Jam Broken as Works Bill Speeds Through House and Poises for Senate Approval

Upper Branch Expected to Pass Compromise Measure Giving President Authority to Administer Biggest Appropriation in World's History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — With smooth seas, fair weather and favorable breezes at last prevailing, the President's work-relief bill was bound for port at last, after one of the most turbulent passages in the history of Congress.

On the basis of a compromise reached by the conferees yesterday, the report on the $4,880,000,000 bill went to the House today. There it was approved 317 to 70, almost immediately and went to the Senate. After Senate passage there remains only the President's signature.

The conference report was adopted in the Senate, but the vote was thrown out when Vice-President Garner announced he had misinterpreted a request from Democratic leaders for its reconsideration. Bound up with delays to the very last, the bill was approved by an overwhelming chorus of "ayes" as Mr. Garner first put the question, but the vote was immediately withdrawn as Mr. Glass made known that he had asked permission to explain the Senate and House changes.

Changed materially from the original draft sent Congress, the bill still carries out the primary purpose of Mr. Roosevelt to enable the Government "to quit this business of relief."

Authority to President

Mr. Roosevelt is given authority, with minor qualifications, to administer the biggest appropriation in world history, in such a way as to reduce unemployment by giving work-relief to 3,500,000 "employables."

Action in the Senate today depended on securing unanimous consent; failing that the leaders would hold the Senate in session Saturday to complete legislative action.

Any remaining hope of opponents that they might still block the bill vanished with the agreement of conferees on a formula which each side claimed as satisfactory and "a victory." Whichever side actually won, in the last hours, the difference had become more a matter of face-saving and personal prestige.

The Senate conferees under Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, in the last moments, made the chief concessions. Originally demanding that loans and grants to states be limited to a fixed 50 per cent amount of direct labor, the Senators first reduced this to 33 per cent and finally to 25 per cent, which was accepted. Even this did not measure the full amount of their concession. The Senators had to agree to leave the determination with Mr. Roosevelt as to whether or not the particular project offers 25 per cent or more of direct labor. Such a provision keeps the decision out of the hands of the comptroller general and the courts.

Senate Victorious

The Senate was victorious at one point. Every official with salary of $5000 or over appointed to administer the bill must be confirmed by the upper chamber. This still keeps a Senate hand in patronage control.

High lights of the bill as finally approved in conference include:

Provision for expenditures of money for relief and work relief "in the discretion and under the direction of the President" except for highway funds, which will be apportioned under existing procedure.

Allocation of the fund into eight loose classifications, which are susceptible to wide alteration.

Authorization to the President to fix wage scales with requirement that he pay prevailing wages on federal building contracts.

Allocation of the $900,000,000 item for loans and grants for self-liquidating nonfederal projects carries the requirement that 25 per cent of the money "in the determination of the President" shall be spent for labor costs.

President to Make Loans

Authorization to the President to make loans to farmers, farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers; and to inferentially lift the burden of processing taxes by direct federal subsidy.

The great work-relief bill has been before Congress 75 days. The House passed it after a brief debate, Jan. 24, and nine-tenths of the subsequent delay has been in the Senate, where it ran a tempestuous course, causing a three weeks' wrangle in committee, a subsequent two weeks' delay over the "prevailing wage" battle, and finally a further two weeks of bickering in conference.

Representatives today charged that although the Senate held up the bill two months it accomplished nothing in the way of improving the proposal.

PWA officials today announced themselves thoroughly satisfied with the compromise of the conferees yesterday.

"The amended bill, in effect, leaves us without any restrictions on the labor clause whatever," one official said.

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Friday, April 5, 1935

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Spring Lures the Botanist

From Bleak Antarctic Shores to Tropical Rain Forests the Mysteries of Little Known Plants and Animals Are Sought by Researchers of Many Lands

New Wonders of Natural Science
Fifth of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Spring, clad in a mantle of crocus-purple and daffodil-gold, trips gaily into the Northern Hemisphere on pussy-willow toes. Robins and bluebirds sing their way along familiar paths. Spiders, insects and hibernating animals creep from winter retreats while all nature dances to the Pipes of Pan.

Northbound breezes whisper tales of men who have seen spring in strange lands, men who tramped the soggy ooze of African rain-forests in search of unusual animals or snowshoed across antarctic wastes in search of plants growing on a continent where spring arrives upside down.

Dr. Carl Skottsberg of Bishop Museum, Honolulu, tells a new and fascinating tale of what spring in Antarctica means to a botanist. No lilies or violets grace this frozen land. In fact, scarcely a plant has any other name than the technical one bestowed on it in the name of research.

Color on Bleak Continent

Yet there is no lack of plant life on that bleak continent. The sea holds many seaweeds that would appear familiar to the untechnical eye. Delicate mosses and lichens have been found to carpet what rocks there are. Ferns, grasses and sedges form tussocks and cushions of occasional beauty.

Another of the few attractions of spring in the antarctic, is the bursting of the leaf and flower buds of the antarctic beech from their resinous, gummy winter coating. A fragrant odor pervades the woods. Those on southern expeditions have watched this process which so closely resembles a northern spring, with great interest.

Today those who wish to learn the names of the flowering plants in Antarctica need remember only two. There is a species of Colobanthus bearing small yellow flowers and Gunnera with comparatively large yellow blossoms. Neither are plentiful.

Earth Began To Wobble

The cold bleak continent presents many botanical problems which researchists hope to solve. Those interested in plant distributions find curious similarities and differences between various species which grow in parts of South America, Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Antarctica. Indications reveal to geologists that in the distant past the South Pole enjoyed a tropical climate. Others see a time when land areas covered the whole of what is now the Antarctic and Indian Oceans. Was this the hypothetical land of Gondwana?

Wegener gives the world another explanation. According to his hy-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Style Doors Open To Miss Liang On China's Credential

Boston Is Complimented By Visitor as Renowned Center of Culture

A "designing Ambassadress"—not the E. Phillips Oppenheim type—but a Chinese couturière, Miss Liang Pao Tze, arrived in Boston today, with full credentials from the Chinese Government, to study "spring styles in America's most cultural center."

Miss Liang—as she prefers to be called—is the first woman diplomatic officer ever sent to the United States by China.

"Yes," she said, "I have been sent by the Ministry of Industry to help bring our two great nations closer together by helping the women in China and America to understand each other. This is most easily done through the arts and especially through a study of clothes."

Free Run of Store

Welcomed in Boston today, she went directly to the office of P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, where she was given the run of the store to study dress design.

When Miss Liang arrived in the United States in October, she first attended the California School of Arts and Crafts. Then after a trip through the Panama Canal, she arrived only recently in New York. She is now attending the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence to learn types of American design to teach in China when she returns in another year. She will visit Europe before returning.

Dressed in a black and silver slim-fitting, hand-embroidered Chinese gown, set off by pearl and carved jade earrings, Miss Liang caused Slattery's customers to catch their breath and blink in amazement as she strolled through the store.

She was interested in getting some shoes, she said—and she speaks English perfectly—but unfortunately the only place in America where she could find shoes small enough for her was in New York. "No," she said, in answer to a question, "Chinese

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Postal Clerk on Trip to Antarctic 'Carried' 100,000 Pieces of Mail

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Safely chaperoning 100,000 pieces of mail to the antarctic and back to civilization is just a routine job for Charles F. Anderson, most-traveled man in the history of the postal service. He got back April 3, took the day off and was at his desk in the Post Office Department yesterday doing routine things that postal employees do. Mr. Anderson is an expert on canceling machines.

Of course, it was an interesting trip for Mr. Anderson. He was particularly impressed by the ways of living in New Zealand, pleased by the attentions the New Zealanders paid to all members of the Byrd expedition and considerably discommoded by cramped quarters on the Byrd ship, Bear of Oakland, on the journey to Little America from Dunedin, N. Z.

But the fact that he accomplished one of the biggest and most unusual jobs in the history of philately is, after all, a rather routine and not particularly exciting thing to Mr. Anderson. He takes a rather tolerant attitude toward stamp collectors. He doesn't save stamps himself—43 years in the Post Office has had a contrary effect—but if anyone feels like collecting them—well, it's their business, and it's also his business to see that they get what they want.

Talking to him, one was able to uncover the bare facts that he had spent three weeks at Little America canceling the stamped envelopes that collectors from all parts of the world had sent down—just to be sent back to themselves. There were about 100,000 of these. They were sent, under an outside envelope with one three-cent stamp, care of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition here in Washington.

For a 50 cent fee, the Byrd expedition carried each one to antarctica. There the outside envelope was discarded and the return envelope was stamped with the special Byrd expedition stamps (3-cent U. S. postage), canceled with a special Little America cachet and carried back to San Francisco, where the 3-cent stamp carried it on through the regular Government channels to the individual who considered it worth 58 cents to have an envelope that had been in the antarctic.

Out of its 50-cent service fee the Byrd expedition expects to make a profit of about $25,000. How the post office came out hasn't yet been estimated. Mr. Anderson's trip cost the Government nothing but his regular salary. As he expressed it, he was "franked through."

Milk Industry Waxes Rich As Farmers Lose

Federal Commission Finds $100,000 Salaries Paid and Prices Fixed

Congress Is Roused

Report Shows Both Farmer and Consumer Squeezed by Distributors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—The long-awaited report of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the milk industry was presented to Congress today and created an immediate sensation.

Inquiry into the sample milksheds of Connecticut and Philadelphia—including Delaware, and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia—showed price-fixing to consumers and producers, revealed the big milk distributors largely in control of the field, and making handsome profits even in the midst of the slump. Officials of these companies during 1931, 1932 and 1933 were receiving salaries of $100,000 or more, while on the other hand, the farmers producing milk were in many instances shown to be "reduced to financial distress."

The report shows that a group of big milk distributors in the Philadelphia area made returns on total investment of 13.27 in 1931, and 5.22 per cent even in 1934.

Taking the Cream

During the six years 1929 to 1934, the National Dairy Products Corporation, a holding company, received from its two Philadelphia subsidiaries dividends representing more than 70 per cent of its investment.

"In Connecticut," the report said, "rates of return to the distributors on total milk investment ranged from 12.31 per cent in 1932 down to 4.14 per cent in 1934. From 1929 to 1931, inclusive, the rates of return to the Connecticut companies were substantially higher, ranging from 18.83 per cent to 20.21 per cent."

The report states that in these two milksheds, dairy farmers lost in excess of $600,000 during 1934, through underpayments by dealers, excessive hauling charges and similar practices.

"Many farmers," the report states, "who depend largely on their daily business for a livelihood, have been reduced to financial distress, due at least in large part to the low average prices received for their milk."

Huge Salaries for Milk Heads

In 1931 the president of the National Dairy Products Corporation received a salary and other compensation of $187,947; in 1932, $171,099; in 1933, $108,000. Ten other officers of the corporation in 1932 received salaries ranging from $25,000 to $93,850.

The Borden Company's president, in these years received a salary of $180,030; $108,350 and $100,000; with salaries of other executives in proportion.

The Trade Commission announced that in the files of one of the Philadelphia companies investigated, correspondence was discovered revealing that "price agreements similar to those in effect in the Philadelphia and Connecticut areas are in effect in other milksheds."

Simultaneously, with publication of the Trade Commission's report, the "Dairy Industry Committee," representing the big milk corporations, realizing the far-reaching character and explosive force of the inquiry, issued a statement. It charged that the net effect of the inquiry was "to indict an entire industry for the sins of a microscopic minority."

Awaits National Inquiry

The Trade Commission offered no legislative recommendations, preferring to wait for funds for a national investigation.

The report appears to substantiate charges of officials high in the New Deal administration, that the milk business is monopolistic.

The commission's report recalls that milk production is one of the nation's most important industries especially vital to the infant and child population. Dairy products were worth more than grain and cotton crops combined in 1933. The commission found that:

Fixed Prices All Along Line

1. Co-operatives and large milk producers had negotiated agreements fixing prices to the consumer as well as to the farmer.

2. While milk prices to farmers and producers have "fluctuated widely," "the gross margin to the dealer has been pegged for years.

3. While milk corporations have waxed fat, "a serious condition exists among many producers in both sheds investigated, that many of them have mortgages on their farms on which interest payments are in default, and many have disposed of their herds and abandoned farming."

4. Distributors' wrong practices cost farmers $600,000 in underpayments last year.

5. Dealer companies have paid farmers minimum "surplus" prices for some of their milk, which they later re-sold at peak prices.

6. Distributor companies cheated their own local milk surpluses by bringing in outside milk and reducing the price to farmers.

7. Price fixing agreements in other areas were indicated.

German Jews Decrease by 65,000 Since Official Census of 1933; Wisdom of Boycotts Questioned

'Brutal Persecution' Denied by Race Policy Department of National Socialist Party—Effort Generally to Encourage Jews to Go to Palestine

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 5—Recent official statistics show that since the last census, taken in 1933, there has been a decrease of about 65,000 in the number of adherents of the Jewish faith in Germany.

This, it is maintained, is the first occasion since the Emancipation of the Jews, 125 years ago, that a marked falling off has been registered. In 1816, there were 214,000 Jews in the Reich (including the Saar Territory), and this number continued to increase until 1925 when the movement ceased, due to natural causes such as declining birth-rate and voluntary withdrawal from the Jewish faith. But since 1933, when the number was about 500,000, political changes have led to emigration to Palestine and neighboring states of the Reich.

The "race policy" department of the National Socialist Party, discussing the effect of the Aryan legislation, recently declared that since only 40,000 Jews had emigrated, this indicated that "they were not as badly off" as certain people would suggest. Germany, this same department also adds, has "acted with great consideration in this very necessary cleansing of public life" and not with the "brutal persecution" some imagined, seeing that many non-Aryan officials had not been expelled, but pensioned out of the state services.

More than half of all the Jews in Germany, it is interesting to note, live in Berlin and five other large towns, viz., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Breslau, Hamburg, Cologne and Leipzig. Frankfurt—with 4.7 per cent—has the largest percentage of Jews in any city over 10,000 inhabitants.

Official Statements

The policy of ousting the Jew from office and cultural Germany continues. The development of a nation "pure in blood and race" demands this. The Reich Chamber of Culture, through the branch responsible for press matters, has recently shown itself particularly active in seeking to remove from their positions even those non-Aryan journalists hitherto allowed to remain, because of their services during the last war. This new move appears to apply already to intellectual workers having anything to do with cultural work of any sort, whether in creating or publishing, and is expected to be still further extended in the near future."

The question of the Jew and his treatment in present-day German business has been dealt with officially by a number of leaders of public life during the past few weeks. Outstanding among these have been the references in speeches by Julius Lippert, National Socialist Commissioner for Berlin, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank President and Acting Minister for Economics. Herr Lippert told the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin that the Jewish boycott of German goods in the United States was due to a misunderstanding since "nothing had happened to the Jews in Germany, in the economic sphere" . . . in no single case had Jewish businesses been sequestrated or destroyed, and "equality of economic rights" was granted to every Jew provided he performed the duties which the general interest demanded.

The Reichsbank President, at the Leipzig Spring Fair, took the opportunity to declare that there was a great difference between eradicating "alien racial influences in state and culture" and annihilating every Jew without discrimination.

Still Discriminations

Economically, the lot of the Jew in Germany, speaking generally, has not been so bad in the past few months as is suggested by certain foreign descriptions, often based upon incidents from the earlier revolution period. But at the same time, a number of reports indicate that the theoretical recognition of economic equality by the central authorities does not always mean that this finds its way into practice. For much "whittling-down" can be done in localities where the party authorities are strongly anti-Semitic.

In view of general economic conditions, it is not surprising to find that in certain circles it is being advocated that "the Jews should find their way to Palestine" as quickly as possible. In fact, it is reported, that when a speaker declared in South Germany that neither Palestine nor any other foreign country could absorb all the German Jews in present economic conditions, and he therefore hoped that the remainder could remain here, the meeting was dissolved by the authorities. It is also understood that certain Jewish and other organizations now busy re-educating young town-bred Jews to become artisans or farmers should only be encouraged, provided it is clear that these youths will later find a new home in Palestine. Otherwise, they will become competitors in the home market, where there are now nearly 3,000,000 unemployed.

Leaves Most of Cash

Emigration for the Jew would, of course, be very much easier if he could take his money with him. But in view of Germany's lack of foreign exchange and its defense of the mark abroad this is not permitted, except in a very restricted way.

German Jews who have been working or "existing" abroad are now returning because their work has finished or because of the strict regulations imposed upon German emigrants in certain countries—Holland for instance—also finds that they must undergo a period of "education" in the ideals of the Third Reich before they assume their place as inhabitants of this country.

The question as to whether a Jew can be a German citizen and have the right to vote—which is denied him according to the "unchangeable" Twenty-five Point Program of the National Socialist Party—appears to be still unsettled and the vehemently anti-Semitic weekly, of Herr Julius Streicher, "Der Stürmer," in a recent issue appears with the big headline, "The Jew is the Foe."

Export Trade Hurt

The economic boycott of German goods in the United States on account of the Jewish issue in this country has undoubtedly dealt a heavy blow to its export trade, but it is very, very doubtful whether it has in any appreciable way helped the cause of the Jew within Germany itself.

For every fall in exports does not mean that the present Government is nearer to concession in this matter, but rather that the impossibility of paying foreign debts appears more justifiable and the general standard of living continues to fall still lower. Under such conditions, the poor, whether German or Jew, pays for all this, and the Jewish trader and importer sees his business collapsing.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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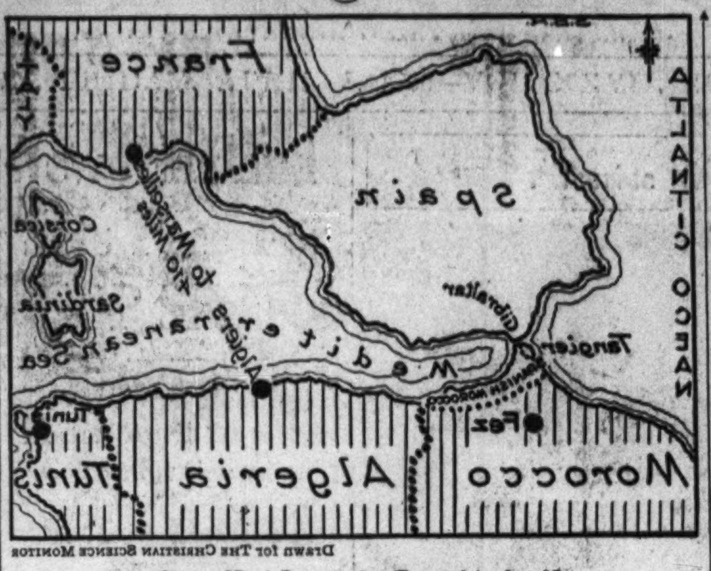
French Aim to Curb Algiers Unrest

Tide of Nationalism in North Africa Brings Decree



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

North Africa Begins to Stir Uneasily

Map Shows the Relative Location of the North African States Under French Domination. Nationalism Is Growing, Especially in Algeria.

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 5—France has at last moved to stamp out increasing unrest in North Africa with a decree providing imprisonment of from three months to two years for all persons, including foreigners, who provoke "by any means disorders or manifestations against French authority."

While the decree signed today by President Lebrun is aimed particularly against anti-French propaganda in Algeria, it could also apply to Morocco and Tunis, where serious economic unrest and political agitation has also recently been arousing anxiety in governmental circles.

Well-authenticated reports of a growing nationalism in Algeria, and of an important "Back-to-Islam" movement in Tunis and Morocco are causing colonial officials to wonder whether France will soon be faced with a North African situation similar to Britain's Indian problem.

That a serious view is taken by the Government of the recent disturbances in France's African dependencies was clear from the decision to send Marcel Régnier, Minister of the Interior, to Algeria, on a voyage of inspection. At the same time, several bills were submitted to the Chamber of Deputies designed to ameliorate conditions in the three North African colonies.

Jobless Rioting

The economic crisis is undoubtedly at the root of the unrest, which has been manifested in frequent riots on the part of the unemployed. The fall in the price of raw materials, particularly agricultural products, has hit North Africa especially hard. For a time the relatively prosperous condition of France—and loans from Paris—kept the colonists going. With the intensification of economic stress in France, however, the situation has become doubly serious.

The collapse of the markets for wheat and wine—Algeria's principal products—had the effect in Algeria of awakening a latent nationalistic and racial consciousness. The native Algerians number about 5,500,000, while the French settlers amount to only about 900,000. Yet only the French are represented in Parliament (Algeria having been admitted to departmental status and thus being entitled to send deputies to the Chamber).

In the local assemblies, the natives are represented, but in fact the French hold two-thirds of the mandates. This situation is being exploited and emphasized—perhaps overemphasized—by a newly formed intellectual elite from French schools. These intellectuals are loudly demanding a greater measure of political representation for the native population.

Religious Problem

In Tunis, which is not technically a colony but a protectorate, the principal problem — apart from the large Italian population — has been the religious one. French rule has had the effect of strengthening the apparent power of the Bey of Tunis and nursing an Islamic nationalism which, under pressure of economic stress, is making itself felt. A veritable Pan-Islamic campaign, it is affirmed, is being waged in Tunis at present and, to a lesser extent, in Morocco as well.

Thus, from all three North African possessions, come authoritative reports of "the development of a sort of pre-revolutionary mentality." At the very moment when a French Imperial Conference is quietly at work in Paris attempting to weld the colonies into an economic unit, economic considerations backed by racial and religious sentiment appear to be working against the success of these efforts.

The voyage of M. Régnier to Algeria is generally interpreted here as an indication that the French Government will spare no pains to prevent the situation from developing further along those lines. Proposals urging the cession of greater political rights and social privileges to the native populations are already being considered, and there is every possibility of a peaceful and mutually satisfactory solution being found for the political side of the problem.

As to the more difficult economic question, it is probable that the conclusions of the current Imperial Economic Conference will give at least partial satisfaction to the colonies.

New England Sets Pace for G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

certain to recapture some of its ancient seats next year.

Republican Party councils in New England at this critical juncture, are not at all unanimous. New England Republicanism has been habitually conservative.

Need to Heal Differences

The most vociferous recent attacks in the New Deal in the national forum, however, have come from the progressive-insurgent congressional wing. With these New England leaders have little sympathy. One of the problems facing them is to find a formula that will patch up the differences between sections of the party, so that New England Republicanism is not isolated. Representative Theodore Christianson (R) of Minnesota, a former Governor of his State, has been chosen for a keynote speech in Boston with this in view, to give eastern Republicans a chance to see what a midwestern progressive looks like. Other progressives in the House, however, declare Mr. Christianson is a conservative and not one of them.

Textile Problem in East

There is another deeper and more peculiarly New England problem that faces the Boston meeting.

As emphasized by Senator Metcalf recently, New England textile mills are in a dangerous plight. One section of the congressional delegation to the Boston meeting would like to emphasize this condition and seek to make political capital of it; another group, which more intimately represents the industry itself, would not burn its bridges with the Administration on the issue, believing that more can be gained for the mills by seeking co-operative steps for assistance from Democratic New England congressmen. In textile Massachusetts, for example, where both senators are now Democrats, the mill-owners see more hope by working through Senators Walsh and Coolidge and the White House, than by a wholesale denunciation of the Administration.

One of the first considerations for the Boston meeting, as delegates here see it, is to decide what political battleground to choose.

Among these, the old war cry of "high-cost of living," is certain to figure, it is said. California housewives have already launched a consumers strike against meat prices. Food prices in general are going up. Rightly or wrongly the Republicans blame these on new-deal controlled production, and processing taxes, the same processing taxes which are opposed by the textile trade.

At least one important New England Republican Senator believes this offers a rallying cry that will have a universal appeal in the industrial East to conservatives and progressives alike.

Midwest Republicans Set Machinery Going For Party's Rebirth

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—The Middlewest, birthplace of the Republican Party, hummed with political activity today as leaders sought to effect the rebirth of the G. O. P. in its vast expanses.

Aiming to consolidate their forces scattered by the crushing 1932 defeat and to infuse new blood in an attempt to restore the party to its former supremacy, party members were working persistently to perfect organizations for next year's campaign.

Particularly active were the young Republicans and G. O. P. women. Regular meetings of county and state general committees also were being held.

Activities in the various states included:

Missouri—Grover Dalton of Poplar Bluff, state committee chairman, is organizing Young Republican Clubs throughout the State. Young Men's Republican Club of Jackson County active, and Albert Reeves Jr., chairman, said party leaders' speeches indicated a turning point had been reached and the "elephant is holding up his trunk again."

Ohio—Young Republican State Central Committee late last month met at Columbus and planned further organization.

Illinois — Chicago Republicans, losing in Tuesday's smashing Democratic victory, have called a meeting for Monday to plan reorganization. The downstate G. O. P. finds a bright spot in Peoria, where a Republican former mayor defeated the Democratic incumbent on a relief administration waste issue.

Michigan — After an intensive campaign, Republicans Monday added to last fall's feat of recapturing from the Democrats the Governorship and most of the State's elective offices by obtaining firm control of the important state administrative board, retaining a 6 to 2 membership in the Supreme Court, assuming control of the Department of Public Instruction and ousting a Democratic regent from the University of Michigan.

Tennessee — Young Republicans are active, especially in the eastern part of the State.

Mexico Holds 14 More In Blocking Revolt

MEXICO, D. F., April 5 (AP) — Fourteen more persons were arrested yesterday in connection with an alleged revolutionary plot which the Government said called for an armed movement to start this week throughout the country.

Although all of those held in police headquarters were kept incommunicado, it was said semiofficially four of them are priests.

Authorities said propaganda and documents found in the homes of the persons arrested indicated the plot was sponsored by the "League for Religious Liberty" and that leaders had been named to form local organizations throughout the republic to prepare for the uprising.

Eight persons, arrested previously, were given a preliminary examination yesterday.

Utility Employees Strike

TAMPICO, Mexico, April 5 (AP)—A strike of utility employees left this port without electric power or light today. The city's most important industry, oil refining, was hard hit by the walkout, being forced to suspend operations for lack of power.

In addition, 1500 employees of the Pierce Oil Company went on strike in sympathy with workers of the Huasteca (Standard Oil of New Jersey) Petroleum Company, who left their jobs Jan. 23.

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She need go no further than Jays. Ours are clothes with a difference, clothes that flourish a gaiety that lifts them from the commonplace. The Spring Collections are brimful of ideas. We recommend shopping well before Easter.

Income Tax Ruling On Mellon Art Gift Is Called Political

Pittsburgh Hearing Interrupted by Revenue Bureau Decision

PITTSBURGH, April 5 (AP)—Disclosure that the Government thinks Andrew W. Mellon's proposed $50,000,000 art gallery in Washington is not exempt from taxation brought the assertion from his counsel today the ruling is simply more "political persecution."

Word of the Internal Revenue Bureau's decision on the trust organization, to which Mr. Mellon already has turned over $19,000,000 worth of pictures, came while he himself was testifying in his $3,089,000 income tax hearing.

Calling Mr. Mellon back for the fifth day, Robert H. Jackson, counsel for the Revenue Bureau, indicated that he may complete cross-examination before closing the seventh week of the hearing.

After reading a copy of the bureau ruling on the art gallery, Frank J. Hogan, Mr. Mellon's chief counsel, said:

"There's nothing strange, new or surprising about this. It's simply part and parcel of the political persecution that has motivated the whole Mellon case."

The ruling, dated April 3, 1935, and signed by Charles Russell, deputy commissioner, announced the rescinding of a letter of March 8, 1933, which had held that the contributions to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust would be deducted in computing income tax.

In cross-examination of Mr. Mellon yesterday on the sale of coal stock, Mr. Jackson brought out that Frank E. Taplin, Cleveland business man and president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, offered to buy the Mellon interests in Pittsburgh coal for $100 a share.

Mr. Mellon testified that the reason why he did not consider an offer by Frank E. Taplin, Cleveland business man, to buy 100,000 shares of Pittsburgh coal stock for $10,000,000 was because he felt the sale would be detrimental to Pittsburgh industries. He eventually sold 123,000 shares of the stock to the Union Trust Company for $500,000, and he took a loss of $5,000,000 in his income report on the transaction.

Mr. Mellon finished his testimony after five days on the witness stand and was followed by Charles B. Russell, deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

Picture Donation Held Transfer and Taxable

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Treasury officials said today that Andrew W. Mellon's proposed gift of a $50,000,000 art gallery to Washington is not exempt from taxation, because it would be simply a nominal transfer to a corporation, the Mellon Trust, still controlled by the donor.

Information that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had made this ruling was given out at Pittsburgh.

It was pointed out here that the bureau recognizes donations to art galleries, and the like, as legal deductions. However, the point in this case, it was emphasized, is that the bureau cannot recognize a donation as such until it is actually made.

The question of these deductions, it was said, is an issue in the income tax suit now being tried against Mr. Mellon in Pittsburgh.

Glider Record Claimed In 7-Hour, 160-Mile Hop

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Lieut. Lewin Bennitt Barringer reported to the Soaring Society of America April 3 he had landed at Piketown, Penna., 10 miles north of Harrisburg, after a glider flight of more than 160 miles. The Soaring Society expressed a belief that he had achieved his aim of setting an American flight record.

Piloting the glider "Albatross II," Lieutenant Barringer of the Pennsylvania National Guard air corps, took off from Mount Mongola, near Ellenville, N. Y., and headed toward Virginia.

When he came down he reported he had been aloft seven hours and 15 minutes.

The American glider flight records are: Duration 21 hours, 34 minutes; altitude, 6224 feet; distance, 158 miles.

Pacific Radio Licenses Granted

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Pan American Airways yesterday was granted licenses by the communications commission for four radio stations on Pacific islands, and a license for a station on board the NC-823-M, one of its large ships. The land stations are to be located in Hawaii, Guam, Midway Island and Wake Island. The company is arranging to start transpacific airplane service.

Escape Chambers Make Submarines Safer in Britain

All New Craft Fitted With Two Compartments and Men's Oxygen Suits

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Escape from disabled submarines is being made easier and safer.

Every new British submarine is now provided with two escape chambers. These are built against the main bulkheads fore and aft, and extend from the vessel's floor to the outer casing, through which a hatchway opens into the sea. The closing of watertight doors gives access to the chambers, the controls of which are in triplicate so that they can be operated from either of the adjacent compartments, or from the interior of the chamber.

To escape from the submarine, the men put on the Davis apparatus, which consists of a waistcoat carrying an oxygen breathing outfit which allows a man to live under water for about half an hour. Two men then enter the chamber, close the watertight doors, flood the chamber, and open the hatch into the sea when the water has risen high enough to allow this. They can then float out and up to the surface. The hatches are closed and the water drained off to the bilge.

With men trained in this escape method, two can be sent to the surface every five minutes, and those waiting their turn do not have to stand in a flooded compartment up to their necks in water, as was formerly done.

Training in escape from submarines is now regularly carried out with all submarine ratings, both officers and men. They are shown in shore training tanks how to enter and leave the escape chambers, and how to breathe correctly under water even at considerable depths.

Once every year, all ranks go through a "refresher" course for which training tanks have been built at Malta and Hong Kong.

Safety Device Warns Of Inflammable Gas And Noxious Vapors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIGAN, Eng.—A safety device to give warning of the presence of inflammable gases has been invented by Mr. Colin McLuckie, mining lecturer at Wigan Technical College (Lancashire).

A spiral of thermostatic metal above the flame expands in the presence of combustible gases, causing a red warning light to appear in the base of the metal. The light is operated by a small flashlight battery.

The presence of petrol vapor, coal gas or sewer gas is immediately evident and within a few minutes the lamp will reveal, in addition to the shortage of oxygen, the presence of such noxious gases as carbon-dioxide or sulphureted hydrogen. The latter is shown by a black patch which appears on a lead acetate paper, fixed to a special reflecting mirror at the side of the lamp.

The mirror, attached at an angle of 45° enables the user to test danger areas such as mines, sump holes, sewers, manholes and oil tankers before descending, simply by lowering the lamp and watching the reflector.

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Box Corn
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B&M Yellow Corn ....2 cans 25c

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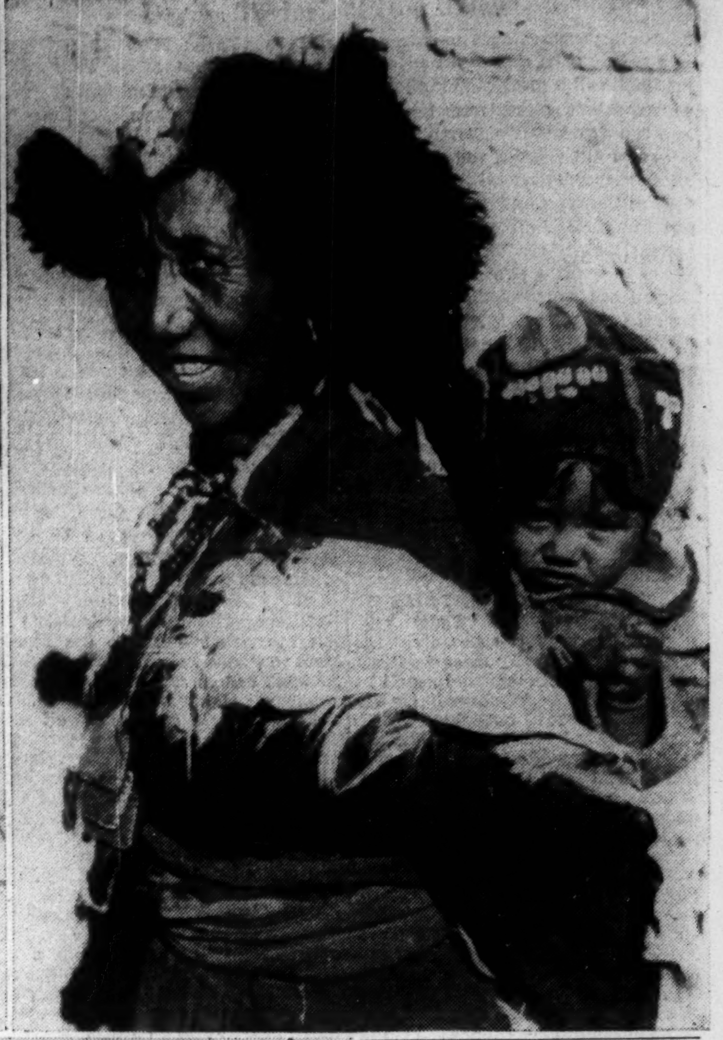

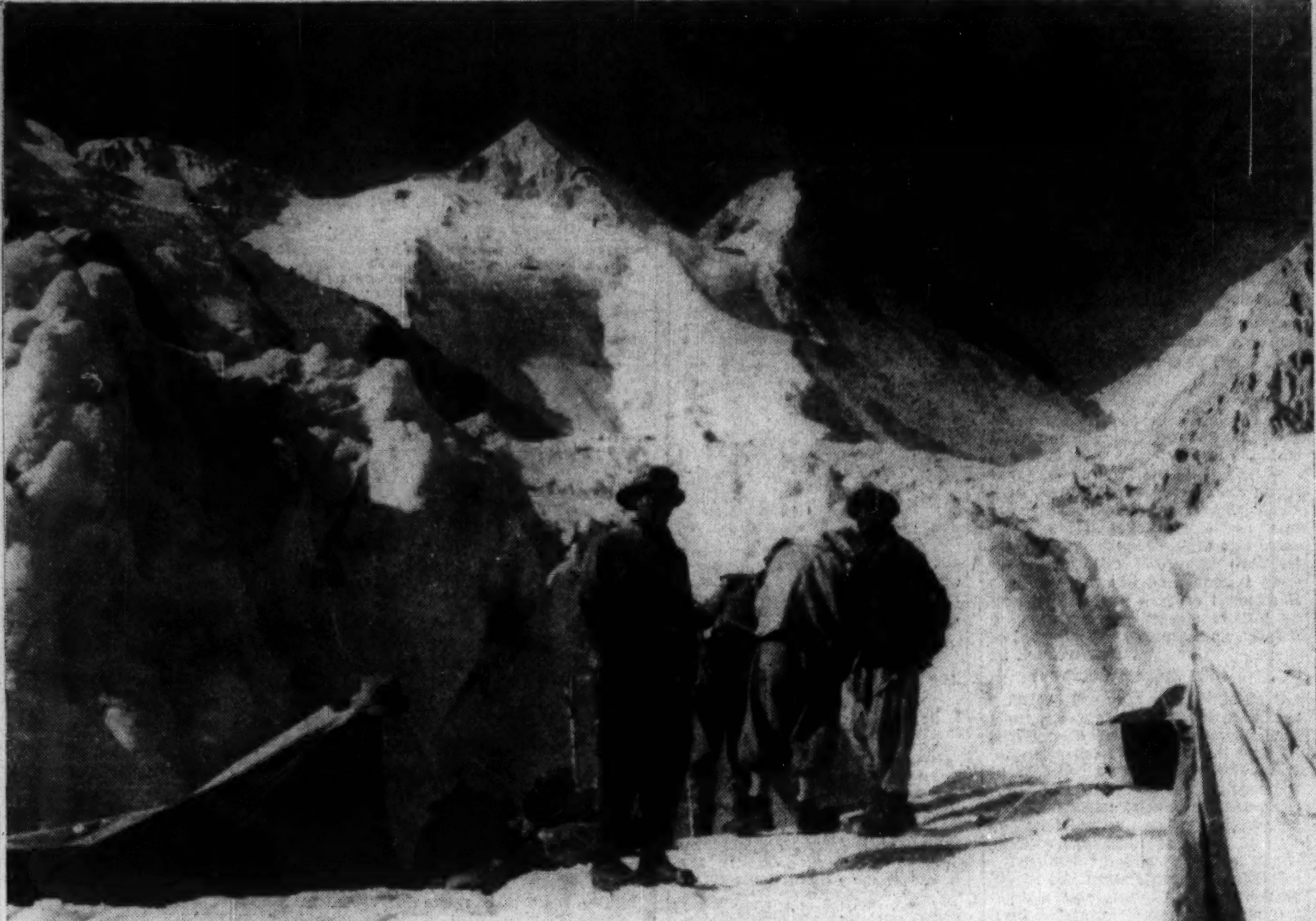

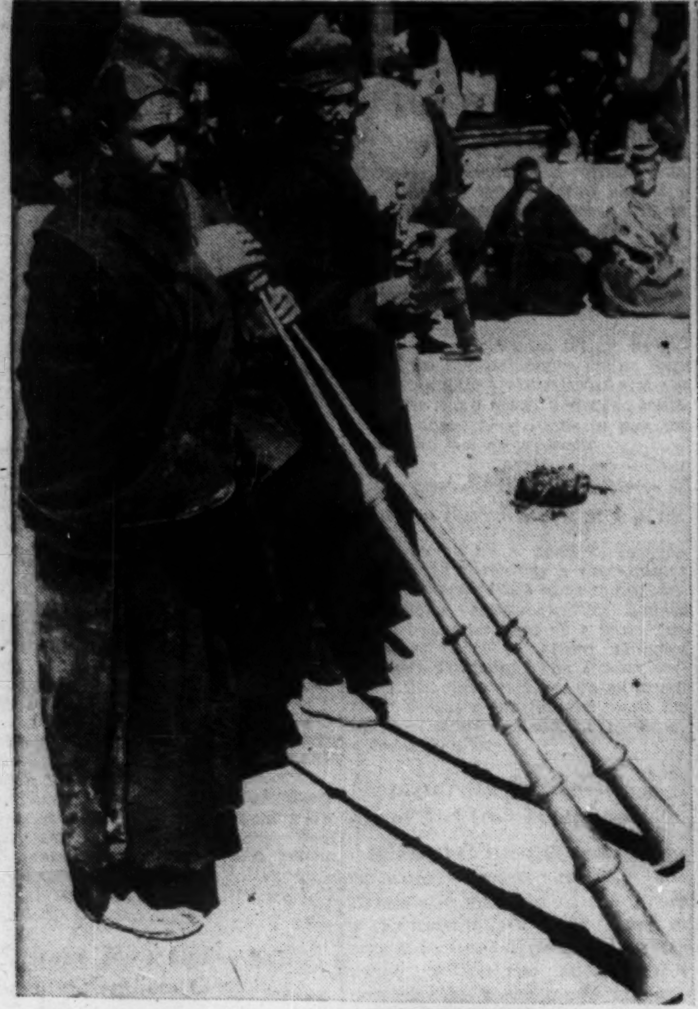

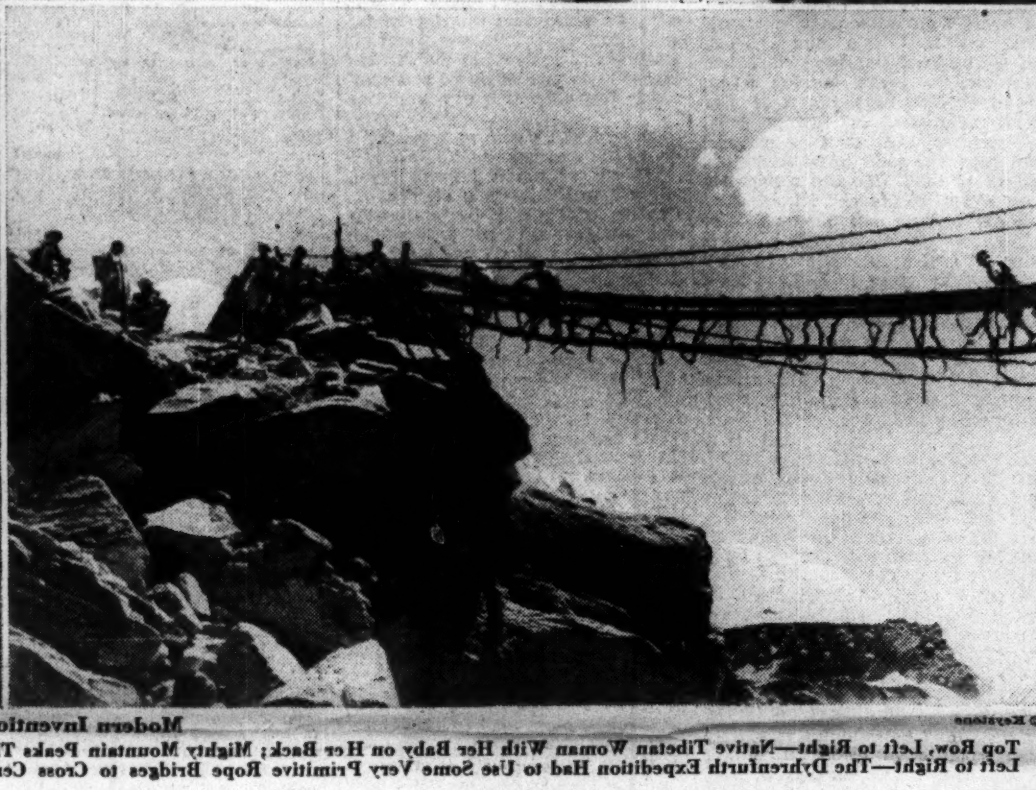

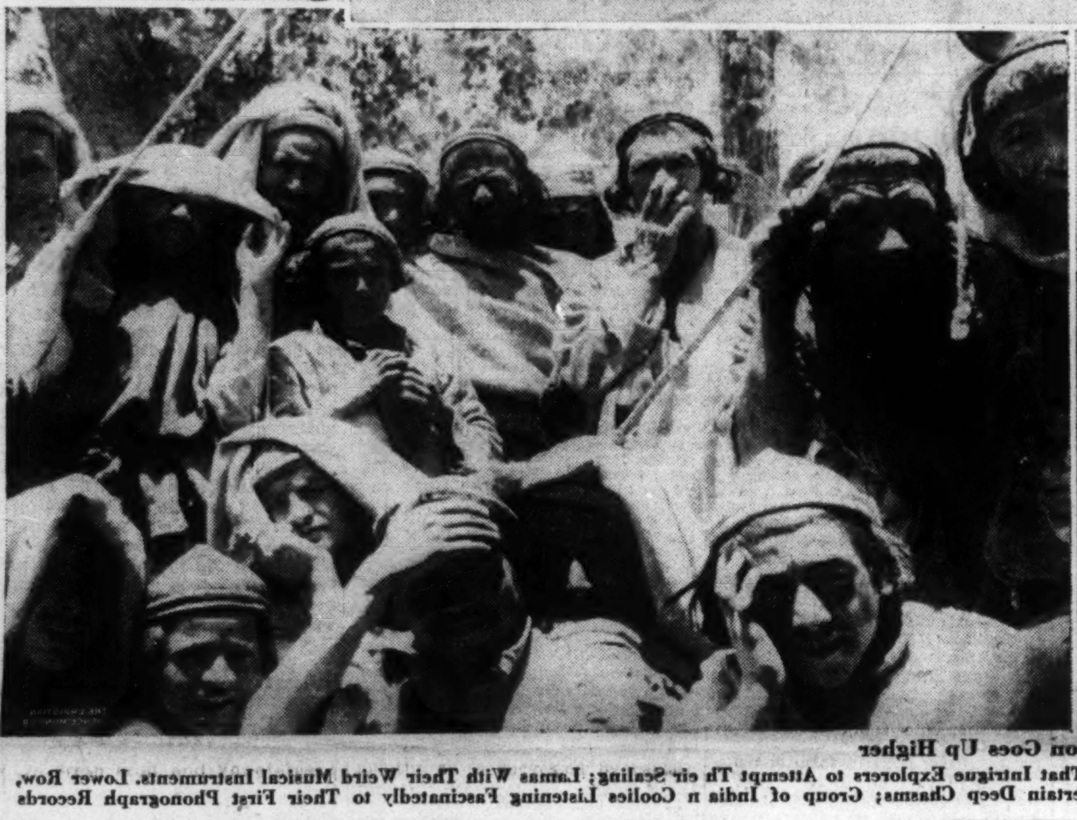

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Modern Invention Goes Up Higher

Top Row, Left to Right—Native Tibetan Woman With Her Baby on Her Back; Mighty Mountain Peaks That Intrigue Explorers to Attempt Th eir Scaling; Lamas With Their Weird Musical Instruments. Lower Row, Left to Right—The Dyhrenfurth Expedition Had to Use Some Very Primitive Rope Bridges to Cross Certain Deep Chasms; Group of India n Coolies Listening Fascinatedly to Their First Phonograph Records

U. S. Net Is Cast For the Capture Of 5000 Bank Robbers

Federal Government Opens Drive to Close In on Nation's Known List

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—A special offensive by the Federal Government against the nation's 5000 known bank robbers was disclosed today by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

"We are making the same kind of a drive on them as we did on the kidnapers," Mr. Hoover said in an interview. "We have been getting set for some months and are now going forward with increasing momentum.

"At present we are contacting the president of each of the 6442 banks which are under our protection, asking them to co-operate with us. These banks have deposits of about $31,848,405,000.

Asked to Communicate

"In the first place they are asked to communicate with us right away in the event their bank is robbed. They can call National 7117, the old kidnaping telephone number, if they wish.

"And the first thing we tell them is not to touch anything; to leave the setting of the crime free from disturbance for the analysis of our agents.

"Now that we have fast automobiles at our offices and an adequate supply of firearms, we are equipped to go after the robbers if we are informed about a robbery soon enough."

Since the enactment a year ago of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute, making the robbery of national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System a federal offense, 116 robberies of such establishments with losses of about $509,000 have been investigated by the bureau.

Investigation Results

A memorandum compiled by P. E. Foxworth, commander of the bureau's bank robbery experts, gives the results of the investigations:

Fifty persons have been convicted in federal courts, receiving punishment as follows: Two life terms; a total of 1155 years in other sentences; 38 years probation and $33,206 in fines.

Mr. Hoover said that of the 10,000 persons listed as public enemies at the department, 5000 are known to be bank robbers.

"For some time before the passage of the statute," Mr. Hoover said, "we contacted police departments throughout the country gathering information about bank robbers and their methods.

"From our own work we have gathered evidence that these robbers use extreme care in preparing for their jobs. They usually go to the locality of the bank they intend to loot days in advance of the crime.

"They ride along the route on which they plan to make their getaway, two, three or four times. They make a map of the route."

Dillinger's 'Wooden Gun' Was an Automatic Pistol

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5 (AP)—Department of Justice operatives reported tonight their investigation showed the late John Dillinger carried a blue steel automatic pistol—not a "wooden gun"—when he escaped from the Crown Point, Ind., jail on March 3, 1934, and that he was given assistance from outside.

The federal agents reported verbally last night to United States Attorney James R. Fleming of the northern Indiana district on their long investigation into the sensational break of the desperado who became the nation's No. 1 public enemy before he was shot down on a Chicago street by officers on July 22, 1934.

Robbers Who Held Up Illinois Train Sought

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 5 (AP)—Four robbers who held up nearly 40 persons aboard the crack gulf-coast bound Illinois Central train, the "Louisiane," were sought in a widespread man hunt today. Their loot totaled only about $843, railroad reports said.

Taking virtual command of the train, cowing those aboard for some 20 minutes as the train sped southward out of Chicago last night, the gunmen, each armed with two .45-caliber pistols, escaped after shooting and wounding one man and commandeering the automobile of Edward Goetzler, 26, of Wheaton, Ill., whom they kidnaped.

Explorers Try to Top the World

* * *

Ruttledge to Assail Heights of Everest With Permission of Tibetan Government

* * *

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5—The Tibetan Government has just consented to another British attempt to climb Mount Everest, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge has begun preparations for his new expedition.

Coincidentally it is noted that parties of Dutch, German and French explorers have received authority from the Government of India to conduct expeditions in other parts of the Himalayas—two this summer and the third in 1936.

Knowledge of some of the wildest and most desolate snowy mountains in the world has been recently increased by an expedition under Prof. Guenther O. Dyhrenfurth, the German-Swiss geologist, now returned to Europe after extensive explorations in the Karakoram range.

Brought Photographs

Furthermore, a miniature camera has returned with some unusual pictures from a land where photography is forbidden. It has caught Tibetan types, coolies listening in wrapt wonder to a phonograph for the first time and Lama musicians playing their own tunes on strange long wind-instruments.

The Karakoram range is an offshoot of a giant tangle of mountains forming the water divide between India and Central Asia, and connected with the altitudes known as the Bam-i-dunya (roof of the world) where Asiatic Russia, Tibet and India meet.

Difficulties Overcome

One of the features investigated was that of the 50-mile long Siachen glacier with vast crevasses and lava-like debris. The expedition started from Srinagar, capital of that picturesque state, Kashmir, an Indian principality occupying a beautiful valley sheltered by snowy Himalayan peaks. Thence proceeding northward by primitive rope bridges across the rockbound gorges of the Indus River, the fastnesses of the Karakoram were penetrated. Heavy snow and terrific avalanches made progress difficult.

The Indian carriers, many of them bare-footed, each with a load which in some cases approximated to 60 pounds, nevertheless went gamely on.

The party was thus enabled to climb several of the higher peaks, including those of "Queen Mary," 25,509 feet, the "Middle Summit," 24,443 feet, the "Western Summit," 24,705 feet, and the "Golden Throne," 23,787 feet.

An attempt was also made on the Hidden peak 8060 meters elevation, one camp being formed at 5000 meters and another at 6300 meters before supplies gave out.

Set a Record

Frau Hettie Dyhrenfurth, who was one of the party, set up what is claimed to have been a record for women by ascending the Western Summit.

Western Summit's climb means that Frau Dyhrenfurth has exceeded the record made 20 years ago by Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman. Frau Dyhrenfurth was accompanied by her husband and two other men.

While the summit of Mt. Everest has not yet been touched by the foot of man, as far as is known, man's ingenuity has already topped the giant peak and thereby man has conquered it. This flight was made by the Houston Expedition headed by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes. That was accomplished April 3, 1933.

Weather Turned Them Back

The Mt. Everest Expedition headed by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge turned back in that same year because of severe weather conditions which prevented their going closer than 1000 feet from the hitherto unattainable top. But they have always insisted that they could and would do the trick of climbing the whole 29,141 feet, since their defeat must be laid to the weather rather than to the mountain itself. Mr. Ruttledge was proud of the fact that he brought back his party complete after many harrowing experiences and narrow escapes. He also brought back with him an ice-ax found close to the summit, which he considered mute but adequate evidence that Mallory and Irvine had almost reached the top in 1924.

Buying Habits Blamed For High Food Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

sively high prices over any long period is for housewives to keep posted on food prices throughout the country and by comparing these average prices with their own, determine which foods are in keeping with soundly drawn household budgets.

Profiteering Charges

The food expert saw no evidences of profiteering in food markets. The recent rise in restaurant prices he laid to a "get-together" of these business men to wipe out vicious competition that had kept restaurant prices at low ebb.

As for the sudden nation-wide clamor against rising food prices, Dr. Blaisdell said, it was due to the fact that food prices rose excessively over a space of six months. Had these rises been spread out over two years, he said, no one would have noticed them. As a matter of note, he said, food prices today are lower than they were in 1931.

A survey of current price rises by the National Emergency Council revealed that they checked very closely with trends and circumstances that have led in the past to other price rises.

All of which was taken by Dr. Blaisdell to indicate that the food prices were not nearly as bad as they are painted by consumers respecting their eating habits.

Below That of 1929

Taking the index figure of food costs for 1929 at 100, the index figure at the present time is 96. National figures reported by Dr. Blaisdell showed that in the last six months, meats had risen 17 per cent, dairy products 15 per cent, eggs 40 per cent, cereals one per cent while vegetables and fruits had declined five per cent.

The heavy increase in egg prices was due, Dr. Blaisdell said, to the difference in seasons. He contended that food prices had about reached their peak, with clear indications that within another six months the trend probably would be downward.

But prices would never have gone as high as they have, he concluded, if housewives had listened to and acted intelligently upon the Consumers Council radio broadcasts on Wednesdays and Fridays, discussing local food prices and their relationship with those in other parts of the country.

Four Stations to Carry Christian Science Interview

A new electrical transcription on Christian Science, entitled an "Interview with Mr. Bliss Knapp," will be radiocast successively on the four Sundays in April, beginning April 7, over four radio stations in the Boston area.

The first in the series will be transmitted over Station WNAC at 2:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on April 7. The other three dates, stations and times are:

April 14. Station WEEI, 2:15 p. m., E. S. T.

April 21. Station WHDH, 6:15 p. m., E. S. T.

April 28. Station WBSO, 1:45 p. m., E. D. S. T.

This transcription is authorized by The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and is radiocast under the direction of the Committee on Publication.

New York Telephone

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—New York Telephone Company announces a net gain of 2524 telephones in March. In the like month last year there was a gain of 4781 stations.

DAILY SPECIALS

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
APRIL 6TH AND 7TH

PURE CANDIES

Chocolate and Vanilla Cocoanut Cream Kisses 17¢ 40¢ Value—full pound

Milk Chocolate Nut Clusters 29¢ 60¢ Value—full pound

Very Special Assorted Chocolates 34¢ 70¢ Value—full pound

Chocolate Covered Thyn-mints 24¢ 50¢ Value—full pound

Home Made Chocolate Angel Cake 21¢ 40¢ Value

AT THE FOUNTAINS

Deviled Ham and Swiss Cheese Sandwich and Coffee 15¢ regular 25¢

Chocolate Marshmallow Sundae 10¢ regular 20¢

Cake and Ice Cream 10¢ regular 20¢

Chocolate Ice Cream Soda 10¢ regular 15¢

Pint Loft Ice Cream regular 25¢
1 Tin Chocolate Fudge Sauce regular 10¢
35¢
Both for 27¢

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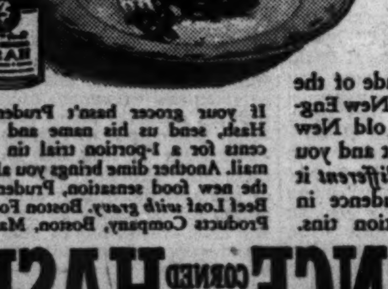

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Work for Home Owners Urged

Senate Passes Big State Budget

Textile Protests Rise to Roar

(Continued from Page 1)

reach the President the moment Mr. Roosevelt returns from his vacation.

Governor Green of Rhode Island formally invited Secretary Wallace to make a personal tour of inspection of textile centers.

Into Massachusetts' Legislature was introduced a resolution to memorialize Congress in defense of industries suffering from foreign low-wage competition.

Nashua, N. H., Chamber of Commerce wired the White House for personal intervention of the President.

En route to Washington was the executive committee of the United Textile Workers, to fight the NRA order to cut production of textiles by one quarter.

On the basis of the hue and cry aroused, James Sinclair, president of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, predicted the cotton-processing tax would be repealed by Aug. 1.

In Pawtucket, R. I., the Blackstone Valley Citizens' Committee, non-partisan, was formed to intercede with the President.

These were only samples of countless other voices contributing to the uproar. Rightly or wrongly, New England's textile labor and textile capital are convinced that their survival depends on the President's action.

Senate Pay Cut—'No,' Senate Members Cry

The echo of many voices testified to Senate indignation, late yesterday. A Republican moved the Senators take a 15 per cent cut in their pay.

"No!" came the shout. There was no use proceeding further with a roll call.

The bold Senator was William A. Davenport of Greenfield. Only Government workers, he ventured to suggest, are earning what they used to earn—and it is unfair. Let the Senate do its share.

The Senate emphatically disagreed. Its 40 members draw $2000 a year, and they propose to hold on to it.

It was suggested pointedly at the State House, that governmental salaries were even now far too low. Chief cause of graft, it was said, is the mere pittance received by those who serve the public. Where executives of some "Duplex Gadgets" company pull down $25,000 a year, the state will not pay the men who hold the reins of the whole economic structure in their hands more than $2000 a year.

Some may say, it was admitted, that a man should under no circumstances accept graft. Then followed two pertinent questions. Is there not a moral obligation of the government, asked these observers, to pay a just salary? If the State breaks this moral obligation in the first place, how can it complain if its workers accept graft in the second place?

Income Tax—Curley's Fraud Inquiry Under Way

On Monday, eight Massachusetts tax experts with sailing orders direct from Governor Curley will start on the trail of income tax frauds down in Washington.

With them will be the state income tax records of 125,000 Massachusetts residents and corporations.

They are to be compared with the federal income tax returns. Where a discrepancy is found, Joe Taxpayer will be called on the carpet.

State tax records go back to 1917, federal to 1912. The entire period covered by these records is to be scrutinized.

The theory: Those trying to defraud on tax payments might dare to manipulate state returns and yet fear the more active federal agents.

The hope: New funds to pay for ambitious Curley projects.

Longer Senate Day—Votes to Begin Work at 1 p. m.

Comforted by a flood of legislation which threatens a midsummer adjournment of the present Legislature, the Massachusetts Senate voted today to meet at 1 p. m., instead of 2 p. m., from Monday through Thursday. The Friday sessions will start at 11 a. m. as usual. Only recently the Senate voted for daily sessions instead of meetings three days a week.

Democrats Unite—Unseating of McElroy Is Opposed

Having lost strength through one contested election recently the Democratic members of the House of Representatives today voted in caucus to stand together in an attempt to prevent another loss through the unseating of Representative James M. McElroy, Lynn Democrat.

On Tuesday the House Elections Committee recommended that Representative McElroy be unseated and his post given to Frederick B. Willis, Republican, whom the committee decided won the election by 51 votes. If the recommendation is carried through, the Democratic membership will be lowered to 112, while the Republican membership will be increased to 128.

Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader, on Monday will lead the fight, which will be based upon a precedent established in 1910 when the House refused to unseat a member because the opponent failed to notify seasonably the election authorities that he contested the election.

The Democratic members claim that Mr. Willis did not notify the authorities of his intentions until the first day of the session. According to law, they claim, the ballots should have been destroyed by that time, but were saved because of the contest over the seating of Senator Albert Cole of Lynn.

* * *

Scarcely taking time to breathe deeply, the House of Representatives today raced through a long list of measures and within 21 minutes after the daily session had started the members walked out of the chamber, all work done until Monday. It was the shortest session since the House was organized this year.

Thumbs Down—Hopkins Replies to Mayor's Plea

The disfavor of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, weighed heavily upon Massachusetts officials today.

"We are disappointed," wrote Mr. Hopkins, "at the relief record of Massachusetts. It is one of the few states in the Union that has made no contribution whatever to meet the problem of the unemployed out of state funds."

At the same time, Mayor Mansfield and Boston relief officials were showered with praise, by the relief chief.

"I know of no city in America," said Mr. Hopkins, "that has contributed more funds in proportion to its population, than has your city."

He regretfully declined to send Mayor Mansfield $5,000,000 for direct "dole" relief. The President, he pointed out, is committed to a policy of supplanting the dole by work relief. Therefore:

An additional million dollars was dispatched to the state ERA, for work relief "especially in Boston, and in such cities where the need is greatest."

Governor Curley was tart, on hearing of the Hopkins disappointment. He pointed somewhat weakly to the fact that the Legislature "had not decided on its polity for this year." That "we might permit the cities to borrow in advance of taxes . . ."

[Tax Commissioner Long refutes Mr. Hopkins in detail in another column.]

Mayor Upheld—Removal Of Ferries Head Sustained

One of Mayor Mansfield's early economy moves was upheld today when Judge Field of the Supreme Justice Court decided against John F. Sullivan, former superintendent of Ferries. Mr. Sullivan was removed from his office a year ago last month when the Mayor consolidated the Departments of Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. Sullivan sued Christopher J. Carven, head of the Boston public works department, who carried out Mayor Mansfield's policy, and Sullivan won in a case heard by Judge Roscoe Walsworth. Mr. Sullivan held that the removal was in good faith but that reduced budgets were not legitimate excuses for removal of a worker.

Today's decision reversed that finding.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc—WBZ—303m	590kc—WEEI—508m	1230kc—WNAC—244m	1410kc—WAAB—213m
5:00	Lord Baden-Powell	Speaker; music	Baseball school	CBS vocalist
5:15	Agricultural report	"Grandpa Burton"	Dixie Revelers	"Og, Son of Fire"
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	NBC interview	Juvenile sketch	Vocal soloist
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	Vocal duo
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler;	News Service	Carleton & Shaw
6:15	"Air Adventures"	feature; news	Sketch; soloist	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	"The Band Wagon"	H. V. Kaltenborn
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Little Revue"	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis," sketch	Popular vocal	Soloist; quartet	semble recital
7:45	"Paradise," sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Chemistry talk
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette;	Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt	High school glee
8:15	Army Day program	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	club; soloists
8:30	Intimate Revue; com-	piano duo; Rour-	Network dramatic	Boston public
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	don concert orch.	sketch; music	schools spelling
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Cav-	Waltz Time; solo-	"March of Time";	bee, from Symph-
9:15	aliers; orchestra	ists; orchestra	news sketches	ony Hall
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	ERA Civic Chorus	Hollywood Hotel;	Boston public
9:45	pany; orchestra	recital period	players; soloists;	schools spelling
10:00	"Circus Nights"; Joe	The First Nighter;	Louella Parsons;	bee
10:15	Cook; Tim and Irene;	dramatic sketch	Fiorito Orchestra	News Service
10:30	soloists; orchestra	Frank Black's Or-	Renard Orchestra	"Col. Stoopnagle
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra	chestra; chorus	Musical Rhymester	and Budd"
11:00	Report; speaker	Forecasts; feature	News Service	Feature; Isham
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch.	Jones's Orchestra
11:30	"Ink Spots";	NBC Stan Myers and	Fred Berrens and	Don Bestor and his
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:30 WAAB, Oxford-Cambridge boat race by short-wave relay from London.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra and chamber concert.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; 4-H Clubs, program; speakers; band.

After Luncheon

1:50 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: "Faust," from Boston Opera House, with Elisabeth Rethberg, Gladys Swarthout, Lawrence Tibbett and Giovanni Martinelli; Louis Hasselmans, conductor.
6:05 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WAAB, Demonstration of the "electric eye organ."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "Sweet Cookie," network dramatic comedy.
7:30 WEEI, "Pick and Pat," comedians; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Phil Cook's Show Shop; Mrs. Cook; Colonel and Cadets; male trio.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and His Gang; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Sigmund Romberg; Prof. Phelps; soloists; players; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "The Art of Painting in the Far East," Robert Treat Paine Jr.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party; Ray Noble's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
9:30 WEEI, Al Jolson; Max and Buddy Baer; Miriam Hopkins; sketch; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
9:45 WNAC, Third period, Bruin Cubs-Providence Reds hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, California Melodies; picture preview; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, People's Symphony Orchestra String Quartet recital.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance"; three-hour dance program; orchestras; soloists.
10:45 WAAB, American Bowling Congress, Leo Bolley, commentator.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 WEEI, "What Home Means to Me," Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus.
3:00 WEEI, "Immortal Dramas"; Biblical story with music.
3:15 WBZ, Henri Deering, concert pianist, in recital.
3:30 WNAC, "Interview with Bliss Knapp," electrical transcription, under the direction of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "The Prince Chap," with Gary Cooper.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, commentator; all-Brahms program.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; George Givot; trio; orchestra.
6:30 WAAB, "Reply to Father Coughlin," Clarke Eichelberger, League of Nations Association.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, American Music Festival; symphony orchestra, Ernest Schelling, Henry Hadley and Howard Barlow, conductors; Sophie Braslau and George Gershwin, soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Rose Hampton, contralto; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Musical Revue; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," dramatic sketch.
10:00 WEEI, "The Gibson Family"; soloists; players; popular orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, Vera Brodsky and Harold Triggs, concert piano duo; speaker.
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.
11:00 WAAB, "The New Light Plan—Where No One Works and We Are All Prosperous," Representative Percy L. Gassaway, Oklahoma.

Age Pension—New Bill Criticized and Indorsed

Lower the old-age pension eligibility to 65 years from 70, pay $1 a day, and it will cost Massachusetts $21,000,000. "Thus," the legislative committee on pensions was informed by state population experts today, "you will more than triple the expense" over the present system.

The bill was blistered by its opponents at yesterday's hearing. "Monstrosity; degrading; a welfare sting; pauperism act," were some of the epithets used.

The consensus: Existing law puts old-age assistance in the hands of inept and prejudiced local officials. It pays too little. It begins, (at 70 years), too late.

Witnesses drew pitiful pictures of the embarrassments, the insults, the demoralizing scenes that old-age assistance recipients were subjected to. The system of the local almoner and poorhouse, they agreed, "stands a disgrace to American local government." Speakers at this hearing were largely representatives and senators, and one court clerk who had come into intimate contact with assistance cases.

"Monstrous injustice," cried this last, Clerk Peter McCarron of the Everett court. "The present law lets the local officials do as they please, and the results are appalling."

Welfare Aid—Payment Of Insurance Raises Issue

Given the alternative of reducing their insurance policy premiums or giving up their relief allotments, 175 Bostonians today chose to retain their life insurance.

John C. Dowling, administrator of Boston's welfare department, discovered that many welfare recipients were carrying "quite sizable policies on which the premium represented a good share of what they got in the way of relief payments."

He cited one case of a man who had been receiving $15 a week since 1919. Of this he paid out $3.29 a week for insurance.

Teachers' Oath—Hearing Brings Plenty of Sparks

Massachusetts' gold-domed State House has seen some interesting things in its many years, but few more interesting than the current legislative hearings on the proposed teachers' oath of allegiance.

Everything from astounding charges on the part of organized labor that the said United States Chamber of Commerce was party to a plot that would establish Fascism in this country to paradoxical statements on the part of representatives of the patriotic American Legion that compelling teachers to assert their allegiance to the nation would serve to end Communism and Fascism in the country, were heard in the walnut-paneled hearing room yesterday.

The hearing was continued to next Tuesday with educators and the unions lined up in opposition to the proposed law requiring the oath of teachers, with the American Legion strongly urging it, while most Massachusetts people wondered if a mountain wasn't being made out of a molehill.

Charity Show—Boston Exhibit of General Motors

Sleek 1935 model automobiles will take the stage in Mechanics Building tomorrow noon as principals in a benefit show for Boston's emergency campaign.

Proceeds, it was announced today, of General Motors spring auto-show will be donated to the campaign. Patrons can view the attractive new features of General Motors cars and at the same time make charitable contributions.

Limited Tax—Law for Boston Urged by Chamber

A limit on taxes in Boston was favored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The Chamber informed the legislative committee on taxation that it desires legislation limiting local property taxes to 75 per cent of the average rate during the years 1930 to 1934. This would drop the tax from last year's $37.10 to $30.40, the Chamber figured.

They declined to link the limit suggestion up with any proposal for new revenue sources, declaring that they wanted the property limit idea to stand on its own merit. Besides, they asserted, there was no assurance that new revenues would be used to replace the property levies which they feel are now high.

Motor Mail Box—Boston Has One in Post Office Square

Uncle Sam Presents: A new post office gadget for the delectation of downtown Boston. Hundreds of curious eyes noticed it in Post Office Square today, and came over to examine.

A post box for the motorist. He drives up, opens his window, leans out, and there is the waiting maw of the box.

"This," cried Postmaster W. E. Hurley, "is the only specimen in captivity in New England."

It was a regular box, made over by some ingenious Yankee. On the sidewalk side was an opening for pedestrians as usual. The new opening was inserted in the back, at the right height.

"Try it out," said Mr. Hurley. "Maybe there'll be more to follow."

Belgian Trade—Boston Sees New Outlet for Goods

The name of Belgium has been cropping up in Boston shipping circles with increasing regularity. "How much to ship this to Brussels?" "What is the freight rate from Bruges?"

"Oh yes," said a customs official today, "That's the new reciprocal tariff. It goes into effect May 1. And you remember that the Belgian currency was just devaluated. That helps the Belgians to sell here."

So it has already. Inquiries for export and import terms have turned up the corners of steamship agents' mouths. Many come from persons who almost ceased transatlantic shipments some time back, in view of the 'choked condition of trade, due to tariffs and embargoes.

Steel and iron men, glass interests, linen-padding outfits—these and others dangled the prospect of quite a lively trade with Belgium before the shipping lines today.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph E. Schofield, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Theaters

"A JOURNEY BY NIGHT" (Shubert). Greta Maren, continental star, in new Viennese play by Leo Perutz, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Florentine Dagger," Clue Club mystery, Fenway, 1:10, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35; Paramount, 10:05 a. m., 12:43, 3:21, 6:08, 8:31. Also Walter C. Kelly, "The Virginia Judge," of vaudeville, in "McFadden's Flats."

EXETER—"The Winning Ticket," 2:10, 8; 7:33, "Murder in the Clouds."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." Viennese music accompanies this version of episodes in Franz Schubert's life, 1:10, 3:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:45. "Fingal's Cave," overture played in connection with technicolor ocean scenes. "The Molecular Theory," "Playful Pluto," cartoon.

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in "The Scarlet Pimpernel." Adapted from Baroness Orczy's famous story of French 'Reign of Terror' days.

BOSTON—"Roberta," 10:04 a. m.; 1:04, 4:04, 7:04. Stage: "Toto," the clown; "Buck and Bubbles."

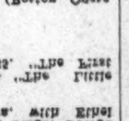
ORPHEUM—"West Point of the Air," 9:30 a. m.; 12:32, 3:40, 6:48, 9:50. Vaudeville.

MODERN—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:32. "The Mystery Man." Tomorrow: "Are We Civilized?" and "Gold Diggers of 1935."

UPTOWN—"The Good Fairy," 2:05, 8:19; 6:33, "Sweet Music."

STRAND—"Man of Aran," 3:33, 6:48, 10:13, "Evergreen."

TREMONT—"The White Parade," and "The Crooked Circle," 9 a. m. to 11.



SOUTH STATION THEATRE—"Toddle Tale" cartoon, "Along Came a Duck," "Meeda Trial," minute mystery; Cab Calloway; other shorts and news reels, 8:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Wings in the Dark," 2, 8:05; 8:15, "The Good Fairy."

STATE—Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta," with Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10:05. Silly Symphony, "The Tortoise and the Hare," Technicolor travel-talk, "Zeeland."

METROPOLITAN—"George White's 1935 Scandals," with Alice Faye, James Dunn, Ned Sparks and Cliff Edwards, 11:10 a. m.; 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: George Olsen and his Orchestra, with Ethel Shutta.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Little Colonel," 3:35, 6:35, 8:35; "The First World War."

Opera

"DIE MEISTERSINGER," (Boston Opera House)—Metropolitan Opera Company, 8. Tomorrow matinee: "Faust," 2:15.

Music

STEINERT HALL — Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston pupils recital. Free. 8:30.

Other Events

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY — Country Dance Party. Gymnasium of Winsor School, Brookline, 8.

PERKINS INSTITUTION —Three act play presented by 16 boys from the school and three members of the faculty, "Boys Will Be Boys," from a story by Irvin S. Cobb. Between-act organ solos by Edward Jenkins of the New England Conservatory, 7:30. Repeated tomorrow at 2:30.

MILTON HIGH SCHOOL—Program presented by Peace Action Committee of Milton. Gaylord Douglas speaks. Choral singing by 85 voices. Dramatized version of the League of Nations, settlement of the Yugoslavia and Hungary dispute in 1934, 8.

THE BARN—Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball lectures on Archibald MacLeish's play, "Panic," 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Richard Moulton, pianist, 3:45.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Commander Donald B. MacMillan lectures, with movies, "To the North Pole," 2:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Henry W. Syer, magician, 3.

CHILDREN'S MOVIES — "Daddy Long Legs," Mickey Mouse. University Theater, 10 a. m.

"MERRY MOVIES"—Children's program. Continuous 10 a. m. to 5:30. Repertory Theater.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at South Station for 1:40 train to Riverside.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Spring Shore Walk. Meet on Narrow Gauge ferryboat leaving at 2:05.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Albert Leonard Squier lectures on "America's Greatest Garden: The Arnold Arboretum," 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance: Miss Maginnis, Japanese Prints, 11 a. m.; Miss Adlow, Modern Art, 2.

Full Payment Made On Heavy Income Tax Gain in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5—Tremendous gains in corporation income tax payments in Rhode Island were cited today by Joseph V. Broderick, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, as definite indication that business is moving upward.

Figures released show that $204,173 was received this year in full payment of federal taxes as against $76,454 received last year at this time. The huge gain, Mr. Broderick believes, indicates that the corporations had more money on hand to make the full payments.

On personal income tax payments made by persons whose income was $5000 or more, an increase of roughly 50 per cent was noted.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Saturday; not quite so cold, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine: Rain or snow on the coast, and snow in the interior tonight and Saturday; not so cold in the north and east portions.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer in the north portion.

Vermont: Snow and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds becoming strong, and weather overcast with rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	49	Minneapolis	30	33
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	68	82
Chicago	40	48	New York	44	50
Denver	33	60	Norfolk, Va.	48	48
Helena, Mont.	32	34	Philadelphia	40	56
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Louis	54	62
Kansas City	44	60	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	44	46
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 5. B—Maximum April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:31 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Saturday 12:06 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:43

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Clear; maximum temperature 42 degrees above zero, minimum 32 above.

Armistice Day Bill Causes Rift In Rhode Island

House Overrides Governor's Veto—Executive in Favor of Public Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5—A relatively minor measure, the Armistice Day bill to make Nov. 11 a legal holiday, has served to cause a break between Gov. Theodore Francis Green and Democrats in the Rhode Island House.

The Governor brusquely turned thumbs down on the measure this week and just as brusquely the lower chamber of the Legislature voted 93 to 0 to override the veto.

In vetoing this measure, which was supported by veterans organizations throughout the State and opposed by manufacturers and business men, the Governor declared that there would be a special election before long and he thought it proper that the people should go to the polls and express their opinion on the measure.

Other Holiday Bills

Before the vote was taken in the House, Representative Kiernan, the Democratic leader, announced that although the Governor had seen fit to veto the measure, the Chief Executive earlier had declared that the administration refused to take sides and that House members might vote as they saw fit. They did.

Two other holiday bills are pending in the Legislature, to make Columbus Day and New Year's Day legal holidays. Governor Green has announced that he will veto both of them if they reach his desk.

Advocating a state-wide vote, the Governor declared that increasing the number of holidays in the State from five to eight was of sufficient importance to warrant a poll of the voters.

Veterans in the State had supported the Armistice Day bill which would bring business in the State virtually to a standstill and would prevent engaging in gainful occupation unless that occupation was necessary and could legally be performed on Sundays.

Comment on Veto

Returning the act to the House with his veto, Governor Green said: "Armistice Day is already a legal holiday, although not required to be observed in the full sense that the five other most important holidays are required to be observed. It is a most important anniversary, recalling as it does the termination of the greatest war in all history and giving occasion for annual expression of our lasting gratitude to those who fought for and in other ways served their country at that critical time.

"Nevertheless, this act is opposed by many who while sharing this feeling yet believe that for other reasons the creation of additional holidays is undesirable. There is room for an honest difference of opinion as to this."

A special election in Rhode Island is expected to be called sometime during the summer to pass upon additional funds for unemployment relief and possibly to elect delegates to a constitutional convention. If the Legislature decides to call such an assembly, the Governor points out that the voters could pass on the holiday bills at this same election "without additional trouble to the voters or expense to the State."

Plymouth Retail Sales

Plymouth retail sales in the week ended March 30, totaled 9738 cars, new all time peak, and compare with the previous record of 9299 cars set in the week of June 30, 1934. Sales for 13 weeks in the first quarter of 1935 totaled 87,502 Plymouths compared with 58,095 in the like 1934 period.

Current Artistic Events

Deems Taylor's 'Peter Ibbetson'

THE SINGLE novelty of Boston's opera season was submitted last night at the Opera House. This was "Peter Ibbetson," Deems Taylor's transcription of Du Maurier's novel. The story, familiar to generations of readers and playgoers, is not a particularly successful choice for a libretto. The romantic, sentimental tale of lost love and "dreaming true," is too far—and not far enough—removed from current ways of thinking to stir an audience today.

Of course this would be no objection if the musical setting were sufficiently powerful. Few opera libretti could stand alone. Unfortunately, Mr. Taylor, an accomplished musician and a master of orchestration, has been unable to provide a score original and imaginative enough to lend verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative.

Originality and imagination—these are qualities which are not learned from the textbooks, or from scanning the scores of the masters. Mr. Taylor knows all the answers, but he offers little of his own. His orchestral effects are already familiar. His instrumental underlining of the action is conventional. He knows where the vocal accents should fall, but his airs and his declamation do not clothe the words with the inevitable illumination. Indeed, he attempts little in the way of airs, beyond his adoption of French folk songs. Colonel Ibbetson has an air in the first act, and there is a duet for Peter and Mary in the final dream scene, but neither of these is significant for its inspiration.

It has been often said that American composers must have a hearing, and also that no one should be censured because he is not a genius. These sayings are true. It is also true that we must guard against the assumption that because a man has written a competent score, that is reason for acclaiming him. If there is to be a distinctive American opera, we must demand the highest standards for it.

Another question revived by this work is that of opera in English. Obviously, the book of an opera should be understood by its audience. But when the book attempts realistic conversations the audience cannot be blamed if it finds the result often ludicrous. Better, one feels, if one did not understand it so well.

The production last night more or less matched the quality of the opera. It was very competent but not very thrilling. Mr. Pelletier conducted faithfully, although too often his orchestra drowned out the voices. Mr. Johnson did no doubt all that could be done with the vocal side of his Peter, and acted in conventional operatic manner. Mr. Tibbett as Colonel Ibbetson made the most of his excellent voice and was a little better than average in his acting. Miss Mario, who had the difficult assignment of replacing Miss Bori as Mary, presented a pleasing picture and acted with grace and charm. She cannot be blamed because her voice is too light for the part. Miss Swarthout was a satisfactory Mrs. Deane.

The settings were better than those the Metropolitan had vouchsafed us earlier in the week. The stage management contrived to halt the action in the first act, and to provide comic interludes during the changes of scene; otherwise things went smoothly.

L. A. S.

Simple Pleasures

Simple pleasures are offered in Paramount's "McFadden's Flats," newly on view at the Paramount and Fenway and Scollay Square theaters. It is the saga of an Irish worker who borrows money from a Scottish barber and becomes a contractor or something. The Irishman's girl and the Scot's boy provide the romance. The possibilities are obvious, and the limitations. The possibilities are realized, if the limitations are not overcome. The audience laughed heartily. There is a scene of heavy drinking to bolster up the humor. Walter Kelly, Andy Clyde, Richard Cromwell, Jane Darwell and Betty Furness carry the chief burdens.

The companion picture is "The Florentine Dagger," a mystery murder piece, involving dual personality and the practice of psychiatry. The names of Donald Woods and Margaret Lindsay are played up, but the redeeming feature of the opus is the presence of C. Aubrey Smith in the cast.

Mario Rendina

PAINTINGS, etchings and pastels by Mario Rendina are on view at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. They consist of scenes of Capri, Portugal and Boston. Some are small vignettes.

The exhibition proves interesting, for the artist works independently, free of obvious influences. His pictures reveal he has knowledge of Old Masters and that he is appreciative of their preparatory sketches. He interprets his subjects romantically, trying to contrive a mood, an atmosphere, preferably of a quiet, serene kind. His colors hover round the axis of gray, diverging toward various tints, but never taking on brilliance, or sharpness of character. The word, "picturesque," characterizes Mr. Rendina's visualization. It never grows bold, large, realistic. It always remains delicate, illusory, fragile.

Boys' and Girls' Bookshop

Charles R. Johnson is exhibitor for this month at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street.

The pictures are miniature size, most of them, and they are painted with opaque colors. Mr. Johnson is a decorative artist and even when he portrays faces he stresses every line and accent which promotes the feature of design. He displays considerable ingenuity in a series of women's portraits. No two are alike. The varied degree to which he flattens, enlarges, distorts, suppresses the eyes, nose and mouth is appalling.

There are some figures and abstractions of figures in which Mr. Johnson shows devicefulness in gaining textures. He mottles areas with juxtaposed colors and gains some very attractive surfaces. Such contrivance carries the artist on and on into the most fantastic patterns. It always remains conventionalized, however, and seems to appeal entirely to the eye.

D. A.

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Naming of Ships Gives Romantic Touch to History Back Through Centuries

Age-old customs of nomenclature for ships reviewed. Symbolic titles to indicate maritime conquests used in Elizabethan Era. Cunard breaks old precedent in Queen Mary not ending in "ia."

Retirement of the old ocean liner Leviathan to America's port of castoff ships removes from the Atlantic passenger lanes the ship whose name was a fitting symbol of her awesome size. She was a war heritage, a German ship, ensnared in an American harbor by declaration of war.

Her very bulk seemed to swmbolize the bursting pride of all the German peoples manifested on that gala day in Hamburg when the 54-000-ton colossus slid sedately into the Elbe. Their devotion to the empire's new-sought greatness on the sea was written in heroic proportions in the name Vaterland that graced her massive prow.

The United States renamed her Leviathan and the whole country hailed the adopted liner as their own. She carried armies to France and home again. For 20 years she has served her country well. Her passing stamps in seafaring memories a name that best describes the scope of a nation's affection for a castoff ship.

Maritime Conquests for Names

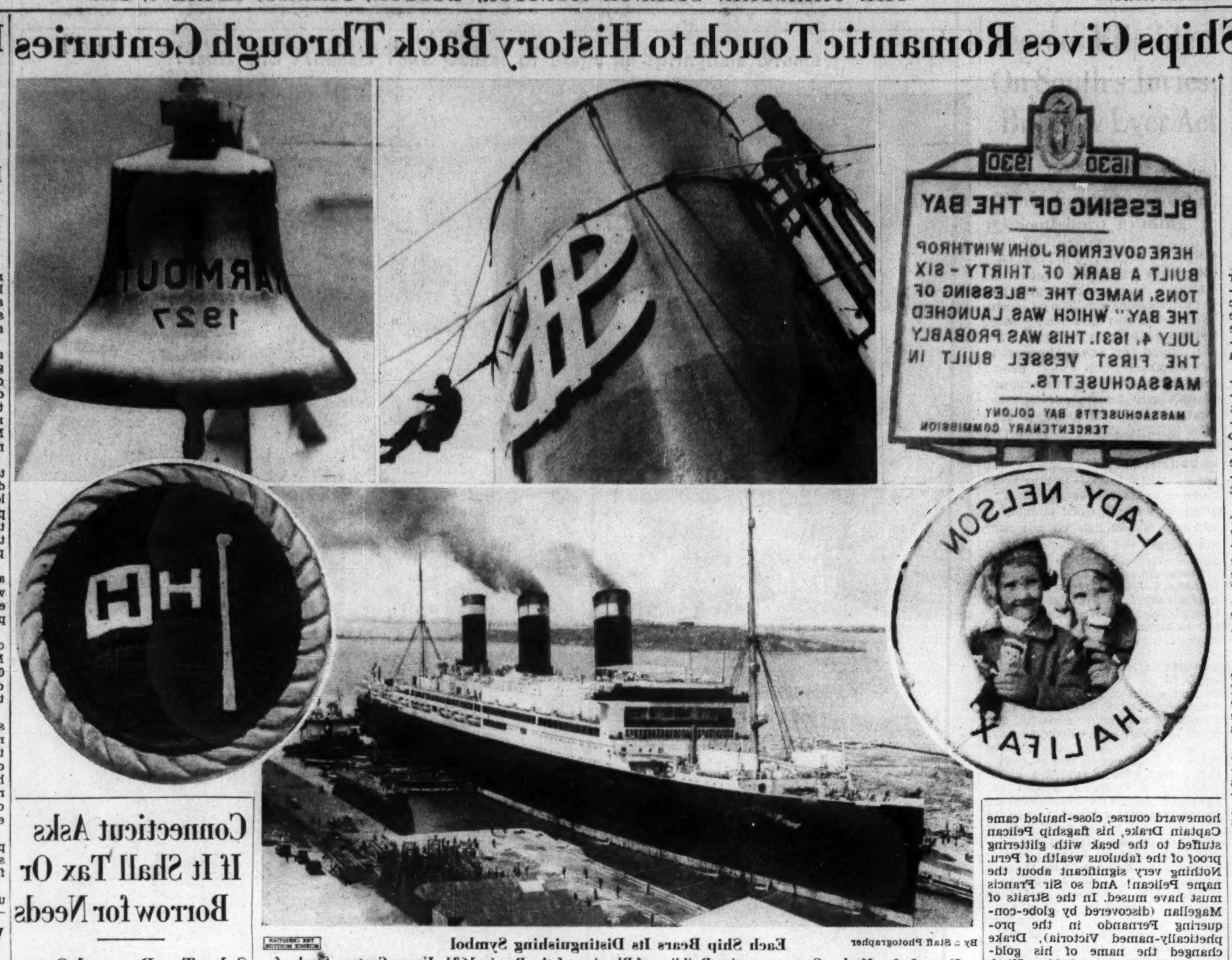
What's in a name? Shakespeare wasn't thinking of the leviathans of his day. For as far back as the Elizabethan era names of ships were symbolic of the maritime conquests of the times.

Even in this prosaic age of giant passenger ships and smudgy, three-island-deck tramps, newspaper lists of port arrivals and departures stir the imaginations of their readers. Yes, quite as much as though this was the sixteenth century and landsmen were to read:

PORT OF LONDON
Sailed
TRIUMPH, FROBIFHER, NORTHWEFT PAFFAGE

Sir Martin Frobisher was lord of the heaving realm he roamed for Queen Elizabeth. And what was more significant of his achievements on high latitudes of exploration than the name of his flagship, Triumph?

The arctic-roving Frobisher was one of the first of a great line of English navigators. Bowling along on a homeward course, close-hauled came Captain Drake, his flagship Pelican stuffed to the beak with glittering proof of the fabulous wealth of Peru. Nothing very significant about the name Pelican! And so Sir Francis must have mused. In the Straits of Magellan (discovered by globe-conquering Fernando in the prophetically-named Victoria), Drake changed the name of his gold-freighted galleon to Golden Hind, then cracked on sail for England.


1630 1930
BLESSING OF THE BAY
HERE GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP BUILT A BARK OF THIRTY-SIX TONS, NAMED THE "BLESSING OF THE BAY" WHICH WAS LAUNCHED JULY 4, 1631. THIS WAS PROBABLY THE FIRST VESSEL BUILT IN MASSACHUSETTS.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION
YARMOUTH 1927
LADY NELSON
HALIFAX

By a Staff Photographer

Each Ship Bears Its Distinguishing Symbol

Upper Left—Marker Commemorating Building of Blessing of the Bay in 1631. Upper Center—Stack of President Johnson of Dollar Line, With $ Insignia of the Line. Upper Right—Bell of Yarmouth of Eastern Steamship Company. Lower Left—Joan and Ann McCurdy of Halifax, Framed in the Life-Ring of the Lady Nelson. Lower Center—The Leviathan as She Looked on One of Her Last Visits to the Drydock in South Boston. Lower Right—Carved Emblem of Shipping Firm of H. Hogarth, Glasgow

Italy's Shipping Spans Years

Long before that, of course, Christopher Columbus had ventured out upon the rim of a world hedged in by the darkness of ages. Forty days to the westward, the lookout in the flagship Santa Maria raised land, and the Admiral of Genoa and his motley men paid pious homage to the mysterious protection their religious superstition intrusted to a saintly name.

"Columbus of Genoa, 1492!" is an epitaph written across the sternboards of contemporary ships. Only recently one of Italy's largest merchant ships visited Boston. Thousands turned out to greet the red-white-and-green-funeled colossus that bears the words, "Roma-Genova" on the stern. Viva, Italia! Viva, Roma! a 40,000-ton monster hailing from Columbus' native city, officered by men trained to the sea in the square-rigged schoolship, Cristoforo Colombo. And only the other day, a newspaper squib reported the launching of a fishing schooner in Maine named—"1492."

More than a decade before the coming of the Mayflower to Plymouth, George Popham led a company of settlers to the Province of Maine in the ship Gyfte of God, a name that aptly symbolized their quest for religious freedom. The rigors of colonization were too much for Popham's people. They built a pinnace to take them home to England. The Virginia was the first ship built in America.

Massachusetts Bay settlers turned to shipbuilding in due time. Their first craft was the Blessing of the Bay.

Names of ships still are full of meaning, expressive of time and place and service. The days of individual ship owners have yielded to companies operating lines. Key words or letters generally serve to identify a ship's nationality and owners nowadays.

Intercoastal Ships Identified

Two large lines operating express freighters in the United States intercoastal trade, Luckenbach and American-Hawaiian, illustrate the point. The Luckenbach ships are named for members of the owners' families, Robert Luckenbach, Andrea, Katrina, Horace, Julia, Edward. These are only a few in this big seagoing family of ships competing with ships flying the A-H houseflag. Their ships are named for states—Virginian, Californian, Kansan and so on—all with the affix "an." The company has yet to name a ship for any of the New England states.

There is nothing hit-or-miss in the names of that dingy array of colliers lying off Bird Island flats awaiting discharging berths—Berkshire, Hampden, Middlesex, Plymouth, and Western Sword. The first four are operated by a coastwise company whose vessels are named for Massachusetts counties. Western Sword is known in the Atlantic coal ports as one of the "sword boats," sister to the Northern Sword, which stranded off Winthrop standpipe last winter.

The American Merchant Line maintains a 10-day express service between New York and London via Boston, with a fleet of popular "Americans," including the American Banker, Trader, Merchant, Farmer. A big Montreal firm uses the same system. Canadian Rancher, Canadian Miller, Ranger, Shipper, Miner, and many others.

A British passenger line running between Boston and the West Indies names its little white ships for wives of Britain's "long, dim line of 'eroes," Lady Somers, Lady Drake, Lady Nelson, Lady Hawkins.

The Dollar Line out of San Francisco names its round-the-world passenger liners for Presidents, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson and others, including two new sisters, President Coolidge and President Hoover. The company's freighters are named for members of the family, Margaret, Melville, Stuart, and Diana Dollar, granddaughter of Captain Robert, who started the business in a little brig named Newsboy.

Indian tribes, generals and admirals also identify American passenger lines. The Munson Line freighters are recognized by the prefix "Mun"—Mundelta, Mundixie and Munmotor, the last a motorship. The "Robin" line of tankers, familiar on the Pacific coast, include Robin Goodfellow and Robin Adair. Arrow Line tankers include Swift Arrow and Japan Arrow.

"Maru" Suffix Used By Japan

Landsmen might suspect Japan Arrow is a Japanese ship. But sailors have a way of identifying ships that fly the flag of the Rising Sun. Every Japanese merchant ship's name has the suffix "Maru;" for example, Chichibu Maru. In that way a seafarer could identify a "Jap" even if the native spelling of her name were not scrawled like a laundry check under the Occidental version. There are nearly a dozen explanations for the suffix "Maru." One quite generally credited is that the word is a sign of reverence to Akumo-gira-Maru, a supposed deity living under water. Thus "Maru" applied to a ship's name in native belief felicitates its future. The Japanese refer to a ship in the masculine gender.

British shipping firms generally have key words for their ships' names. The Canadian Pacific Line operates its world-famous Empresses—Empress of Australia, Empress of Asia, Empress of Japan and several others. Its Atlantic trade is augmented by four trim Duchesses—Duchess of Atholl, Richmond, Bedford and York, smaller than the white Empresses.

From mysterious marts out East, where stevedores in turbans bow to Mecca and white men read The Times, come Ellerman's City Line of freighters—City of Simla, City of Karachi, City of Benares—deep with freight and scented with the spicy fragrance of the Orient. Up through the fiddley, above the din of shovels and slice bars, rolls a burr as thick as a Cromarty mist. Mon, dae ye ken? Ellerman's 50-odd "cities" hail from Glasgow!

English Countryside Names

There are ships with names of rivers, moors, castles, shires written on rusty, sea-wracked bows—names that conjure up visions of English countryside as British ships meet in many an alien roadstead between Land's End and Mandalay.

Out of Newcastle-on-Tyne steam some 20-odd freighters of the Moor Line of Walter Runciman & Co., Ltd. the Blythmoor, Dalemoor, Yorkmoor, Westmoor and many others.

In Penchurch Street, London, hangs the sign of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company with its famous Castles entwining the African continent in the thread of their busy wakes. Its biggest ship is the Warwick Castle, 20,000 tons. Only slightly smaller are the Carnavon Castle, Winchester, Windsor and Arundel. These and the Balmoral, Kenilworth, Edinburgh and other smaller castles carry on a business begun in sail.

Where there are castles there must be barons. Hogarth of Glasgow and its subsidiaries operate about 30 of them, ranging alphabetically from Baron Aisla to Baron Yarborough.

From a busy office on Custom House Quay in Wellington, New Zealand, come sailing orders for Maori-named cargo vessels of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand—the Karetu, Katoa and Kiwitea, Waiuui, Wairuna and Waipiata—more than 50 in all.

Sticky cargo comes in the holds of the Athelsultan, Athelqueen, Athelregent and other regal motor tank ships of the Athel Line of London. The Athels are operated by the United Molasses Company, Ltd.

British liners in the Atlantic passenger trade bear names that identify them with certain companies. White Star Line steamers have names with affix "ic"—Britannic, Georgic, Majestic, Laurentic, Olympic and so on. Cunarders are known as such by the names with "ia" endings as by the famous red houseflag with its gold lion rampant or by the red funnel with black boot-top—Mauretania, Aquitania, Scythia, Laconia, Samaria and many others.

The Cunard Line broke this tradition of names with the launching of their giant superliner. Speculation about the naming of this ocean titan continued all the time "No. 534" was growing in the stocks. Then came the launching day. Thousands flocked with the King and Queen to John Brown's yard, and waited hours in a gray drizzle for the formal pronouncement from the lips of the Queen herself, "I name thee Queen Mary." Great was the cheering as the ship slid into the Clyde.

[This is the first of three articles on ships names, the second of which will appear in an early issue.]

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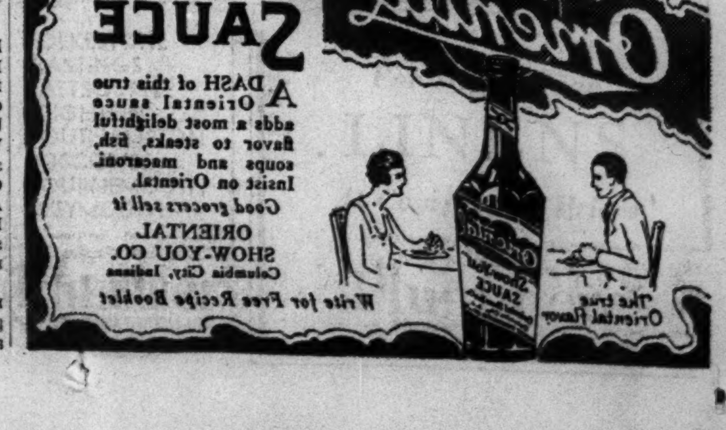

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

State NRA legislation, sent by the Federal Government to every state to stop leaks in the code system which threaten to undermine the entire structure, appears to have no more chance of success in Massachusetts than it did in Wisconsin and New York. These two states turned down the plan for state codes of fair competition and Massachusetts will do the same thing, according to State House prognosticators.

The legislation was drawn up by federal officials to bring under code regulation companies which are now outside the national fold, because their business is entirely intrastate. According to the code authorities, these firms are a menace to the entire fair competition arrangement. By swinging these intrastate businesses under state codes, it is said, the NRA would be made more effective and labor and industry would be aided.

But there are four obstacles which seem certain to cause the defeat of the legislation in Massachusetts.

* * *

1. Unconstitutionality—Opponents claim that the legislation is unconstitutional, that states have no legal right to set up such codes. It is understood that in one state the courts have already branded the measure unconstitutional. The opponents are certain that Massachusetts courts would render the same decision.

2. Too much power for the Governor—The NRA bill makes the Governor the absolute code dictator. Under it the Governor approves the codes and has authority to demand changes. There is little doubt that this power was delegated to governors as a means of placing them on the side of the legislation in each state. The plan, however, has not always worked.

3. Ineffectiveness—The argument is that the state codes would not stop the local leaks; that under them the minimum wage would become the maximum.

4. Lack of universal demand—Practically the only supporters for the measure are code officials. Labor and businessmen have made no spectacular plea for the legislation.

With these four points in mind, the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries is about ready to report "leave to withdraw" on the state NRA bill. Since Governor Curley is not pushing the legislation, it appears to have little chance of surviving an adverse committee report.

* * *

Meanwhile, several Democrats are ready to fight for adversely reported legislation slashing interest charges on small loans. A flock of such legislation, upon which the banks and banking committee looks with disfavor, will undoubtedly come up for debate in the House of Representatives on Monday, and Representative Thomas A. Delmore (D) of Lowell, a committee member, is ready to fight for them.

Representative Delmore is expected to seek a reduction from the present 3 per cent a month to 2½ per cent, whereas several of the bills provide for reduction to 2 per cent.

Every year such legislation has been defeated, although several Democrats have made the present rate a campaign issue. And reduction of the 36 per cent annual interest rate has been a popular voting magnet. However, despite the demands of the Democratic members, there has been little open support for the legislation. At the hearing only the campaigning legislators have appeared to argue in favor.

There have been several arguments in opposition, which appear valid. While the rate may seem exorbitant on the surface, it does not appear so when the risks are taken into consideration. The loans are backed by little actual collateral, mostly furniture on which the companies may realize little if the loan is defaulted. Thus the losses are fairly high.

Then, too, the reputable small loan firms argue that a reduction would force them out of business, because the risks would be too great. With the reputable firms wiped out, the field would be open for loan sharks, who, it is understood, invaded New Hampshire after an interest reduction forced by the Legislature.

In dealing with these undercover loan sharks, there is little doubt but that the borrowers would be fleeced. They might charge the 2 per cent a month, but they would also demand a huge fee besides. For instance, a borrower goes to one of these loan sharks for a $200 loan. The agent will have the borrower sign a note for $200, give him $150 and charge interest on the $200. Thus the charge becomes much higher than that exacted by the present companies.

From all appearance, unless the Democrats in both branches stick together and also inveigle a few Republicans to join them—an almost impossible task—the small loan bills are again due for defeat this year.

Edgar M. Mills

Schools of Alabama Ask $4,000,000 for Full Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State of Alabama has been asked to provide approximately $4,000,000 more than it did last year if a full term of seven months for all elementary and high schools, is expected.

J. A. Keller, State Superintendent of Education, told the joint recess legislative committee on finance and taxation that school revenues from all sources had fallen off approximately $5,100,000 since 1929-30. Reminded that most of the schools operate last year for a normal term with the aid of only $2,000,000 of federal funds, Mr. Keller said the teachers were paid "starvation wages" and that his estimate was based on salaries of from $40 to $175 a month for a normal term.

Connecticut Asks If It Shall Tax Or Borrow for Needs

Sales Tax Proposal Opens Way to Arguments on Future Policy

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5 (AP)—Termed the backbone of the special tax study commission's program, the retail sales bill has served to throw wide open the question as to whether Connecticut is to cling to its traditional pay-as-you-go policy through the medium of new taxes or resort to a bond issue to put its financial house in order.

Advocates of the 2 per cent sales tax, proposed by the study tax commission as part of its program to raise revenue to give state aid to municipalities burdened with relief costs, asserted before the finance committee during a public hearing on the bill yesterday, that: 1. A tax on sales was necessary for a balanced budget; 2. It would yield $8,000,000 a year; 3. Distribute more equitably the tax burden; 4. Obviate the necessity for borrowing.

Against these contentions, opponents advanced the arguments that:

1. The State should meet its financial difficulties by adopting a program of strict economy;
2. It should resort to borrowing if necessary;
3. Taxes should be levied on the basis of ability to pay;
4. A sales levy would tax necessities of life for which a majority of the public is required to spend its entire earnings.

The views of the special tax study commission on the subject were set forth by one of its members, William H. Blodgett, who told the committee there is no prospect of decreasing public expenditures, but that instead, "the signs and the times indicate public expenditures will be increased."

Mr. Blodgett, former State Tax Commissioner, asserted the State had two courses opened to it for meeting its financial problem—a sales tax to serve as a major item in a new taxation program, or borrowing.

Terming the tax sales proposal as the "backbone" of the tax study commission's report, Mr. Blodgett said:

"It is estimated the yield from this source (sales tax) will be at the rate of $8,000,000 a year. The money thus to be obtained is to be used to relieve in greatest measure the unemployment situation as it exists in the towns of the State. This will remove a substantial portion of the load heretofore imposed upon real estate owners. The commission knows of no other tax levy which can be depended upon to produce any such sum of money."

Pyramids Called First Emergency Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5—The pyramids in Egypt probably were the first recorded emergency work relief projects, according to Carlton D. Emely, Egyptologist, who accompanied the George Andrew Reisner expedition of Harvard University. Mr. Emely, who is visiting his parents here before going to Mexico with another exploring party, said the impression that the pyramids were built at a cost of great human suffering was wrong.

"Our evidence is that the work was done during the three months of each year when the overflowing Nile made farming impossible and when the people otherwise would have been idle," he continued. "Estimates are that the job took 100,000 men 20 years, working three months a year.

"Evidence also was found that a ramp 20 miles long was built on a very gradual incline, up which the huge stones were slid after being greased, to construct the upper sections. That would answer a question that has been puzzling people for centuries.

"No mortar was used, yet the workmanship is so perfect that we could not slip the thinnest knife blade between the stones."

Long Cites Massachusetts' Welfare Record in Protest Against Federal Accusation

Denies Hopkins' Charge State Has Done Nothing to Relieve Cities' Need—Mentions 'Gas' Tax Diversion and Old-Age Assistance

Massachusetts has contributed as much as any state, if not more, to relieve municipal welfare burdens, was asserted today by Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation.

His statement was aimed directly at Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, and was designed to offset Mr. Hopkins' recent charge that the State had failed to raise money for unemployment relief. Mr. Long pointed out that Massachusetts' contributions are made indirectly, hence concealed.

They are contained, he said, in the annual $10,000,000 "gas" tax diversion which cuts the state tax levied against cites and towns approximately one-half. Furthermore, the State contributes $2,000,000 to the municipalities as its one-third portion of old-age assistance costs.

In effect, these sums relieve cities and towns just as much as if they were actually ear marked for unemployment relief, Mr. Long emphasized.

His statement was made because of Mr. Hopkins's blunt refusal of Mayor Mansfield's appeal for $5,000,000 in federal funds for Boston district relief. In a letter to Boston's Mayor, Mr. Hopkins said:

"Massachusetts is one of the few states in the Union that has made no contribution whatsoever to meet the problem of the unemployed out of state funds. The Commonwealth has left the problem of unemployed relief entirely to the cities and towns of Massachusetts and to the Federal Government.

"Naturally, we have been disappointed that the State itself hasn't seen fit to make any appropriation for the unemployed."

Explaining the Massachusetts situation, Mr. Long brought out that the State traditionally has left relief administration in the hands of cities and towns. Massachusetts, he added, has taken care of its needy for a much longer period than other states.

Another point, bolstering up Mr. Long's contention, was brought up by Representative John Halliwell of New Bedford, who mentioned a bill he had adopted in 1933 which allowed the State to loan cities and towns $30,000,000 for welfare expenses. This bill also provided a three-year 6 per cent tax on stock dividends, which brings in some $4,000,000 yearly that is distributed to the cities and towns. From the State the cities have received $12,000,000 from this source.

Western Maine Route To Quebec Proposed For PWA Schedule

MECHANIC FALLS, Maine, April 5—Construction of a highway from Portland to Quebec by way of Mechanic Falls and Rumford has been proposed for inclusion in the PWA projects under the $4,000,000,000 relief measure now pending in Congress. State Senator Alton Bartlett of Oxford says that he has received word from Representative E. C. Moran Jr. and Simon M. Hamlin in Washington that they have taken the matter up with Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The road would cost about $2,000,000, according to estimates, and would be a hard-surfaced highway, measuring 119 miles from Portland to Woburn, P. Q., considerably shortening the distance between Portland and Quebec.

As outlined, the road would run from Portland through Poland Spring, Mechanic Falls, Rumford and Oquossoc to Woburn. Rangeley citizens have asked that it be surveyed from Rumford through Houghton to Rangeley, and thence to Oquossoc; while Rumford citizens believe it should be mapped directly to Oquossoc.

Although the route proposed follows highways already existing over much of the distance, particularly on the Portland end, it would entail construction largely through virgin territory beyond Rumford to Woburn. Senator Bartlett observes that the project would aid in developing western Maine.

Chinese Designer Studies U. S. Styles

(Continued from Page 1)

women do not bind their feet any longer—but we naturally have small feet."

Locations for Art Centers

Miss Liang would like to see three or four large Chinese-American art and commercial centers set up in various parts of the United States. She feels Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco would be good locations. At these centers giant exhibits of Chinese goods would always be on view. And moving pictures of China would be shown here as well to give Americans a better understanding of the Chinese. Similar centers would be set up in China for American displays, she, said, under her plan.

"It is through the arts and industries that the nations of the world can be brought together," she said. "I believe the greatest war menace today is the fact that peoples do not understand the culture of their brother nations. I truly hope the United States will always co-operate in the Pacific."

Miss Liang is the daughter of Liang U. Ching, president of the Bank of Communications in China. He was also a delegate to the Washington Conference and helped to draft the Nine-Power Treaty.

Miss Liang was to leave Boston late today, but said she would return often before her return to China next fall.

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A	I	T	▨	A	L	A
R	A	▨	A	R	A	L
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Spring Lures the Botanist

From Bleak Antarctic Shores to Tropical Rain Forests the Mysteries of Little Known Plants and Animals Are Sought by Researchers of Many Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

pothesis there came a time early in the earth's history when the cooling process made too many mountains on one half of the world so that in its rapid whirling it began to wobble. It wobbled so much that a great mass flew out of what is now Pacific Ocean. That mass is supposedly the earth's satellite, Moon. Seas filled in the gap and North and South America slowly began to drift away from Europe and Africa.

Almost like the sequel to a fairy tale is the report which now comes from Greenland agreeing with at least the last part of Wegener's work. The gap between Europe and America is actually widening at the rate of 250 meters annually.

But in explanation of peculiar distributions of antarctic plants, Dr. Skottsberg postulates an origin for many of these plants in temperate or tropical regions from which they drifted south, their seeds to be distributed around Antarctica by prevailing westerly winds. For a second group of plants he postulates an antarctic origin from which a few plants are slowly creeping northward along Andean mountain tops. The most perplexing problem of all is presented by two or three plants which are found nowhere else in the world but in north and south polar regions. How does this happen?

Polar Explanation Questioned

The only explanation offered so far is not commonly accepted. It suggests that perhaps the poles were not always in the position they occupy now.

While Dr. Skottsberg and others look for a better answer, Dr. Arthur Loveridge, assistant curator of reptiles and amphibians at Harvard's zoological museum, reports on his rambles through equatoria in search of frogs. His most interesting find was a novel type of frog from a Witu swamp in Kenya, East Africa.

Traveling for the most part was through swampy ground that varied from knee-deep to waist-deep in water. Tall, slim, Dr. Loveridge managed quite well, but his shorter porters were frequently inching their way forward with only burdens and heads above water. The Witu type of frog was found to lay its eggs in a frothy mass in trees rather than in pools of water. In due course, says Dr. Loveridge, the tadpoles hatch and drop into the pool below to complete their lives at lower levels.

"One-Man" Expeditions

The Negro porters he found to be exceptionally friendly and valuable when it came time to capture frogs, snakes, lizards and such things. Probably the peculiar nature of Dr. Loveridge's "pets" accounts in part for the fact that he generally travels on "one-man" expeditions.

The Wapokomo Negroes he found especially fond of singing. The men's voices are good, he says, but the women's unbelievably shrill. Civilization is reaching them slowly, and they have both a school and "church." On Saturday the natives start singing hymns in the "church" about 8 p. m., and continue on through the night until at 8 a. m., Sunday school begins followed by morning services.

In order to learn the letters of the English alphabet they sing in their Swahili tongue, "I can't remember A, B, C, while D, E, F, is hard for me," etc., ending up with "European's fierce as it can be." Included among the museum specimens captured on the trip was a dugout whose shape and general appearance is believed to have given origin to stories about mermaids.

Tropical Undersea Life

Meanwhile, an important group of investigations is being conducted into tropical undersea life in the Tortugas Laboratories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Far out beyond the Florida Keys remarkable undersea pictures are being taken of marine life in shallow waters. Nowhere in the world is there greater wealth of color and beauty than in the shallow tropical seas, according to Dr. A. S. Pearse, Duke University, Dr. W. H. Longley, Director at the Dry Tortugas laboratory and Dr. Waldo Schmitt of the National Museum. These men have been investigating a weird realm of thick marine vegetation exquisitely lovely, and gorgeously colored fish.

The sea bottom near these islands as well as the under-water slopes are blanketed by living coral polyps which build for themselves thick protecting skeletons of lime. Almost flowerlike in appearance, most of them are the sea-anemone type.

Notable Partnerships

Donning diver's helmets and tramping in the fairy-land that lies beneath crystal waters is like entering a new world. The clean white coral sand is plentifully sprinkled with sea-shells and the behavior of many sea creatures toward their neighbors is notable. Partnerships of the most unusual kind are developed among widely different organisms.

An example is that of the coral-reef crab which deliberately removes certain anemones from their rocky beds and carries them fully expanded in its claws. When attacked, it defends itself by pushing these anemones toward the assailant. Anemones also help the crab with food problems. Capturing a morsel, the anemone must share it with the crab. Inasmuch as there are more opportunities for obtaining food by being moved about, the flower-like animals can well afford to share their catch with a partner.

The sponge is perhaps the best example of commensal living. Plucking one about the size of a wash-tub and placing it in a container so that none of the animals will be lost, ripping it open will reveal more than 20,000 guests in a single "hotel."

Ultra-Violet Radiation

To speak also of Dr. William Beebe's work in his bathysphere, is to take an audience down an additional 500 fathoms to the abyssal depths where the only natural light is ultra-violet radiation, invisible to the naked eye. The scene changes from one of beauty to one of oddity.

A few years ago, living things at such depths where the pressure ranges above 10 tons to the square inch, was considered as impossible as life on the planets. Beebe's discoveries would seem to indicate that perhaps living things can overcome nearly any physical environment.

In Antwerp, Belgium, Dr. J. Geyskens collects information gained through plumbing the recesses of a drop of water. Under the microscope he finds half a hundred different plants and animals that dwell in tiny worlds all their own. Among Amoeba, bell-shaped Vorticellas and slipper-animalcules he finds new facts concerning their short life history.

Textbooks Challenged

Meanwhile, two men whose work threatens to render obsolete whole sections of present botany textbooks are L. H. Ames of the Harvard Botanical laboratories and Dr. Hamshaw Thomas of Oxford, England.

Dr. Ames working with the lower plants has discovered that not only are such plants considerably more complex in structure than was formerly believed, but also have exceedingly complex methods of reproduction.

Those who have watched bees at work gathering pollen probably know that the transfer of this pollen to other flowers is necessary to "fertilize" seed. Unfertile seed is unproductive.

Never before did botanists dream that such a system might possibly be true of the lower plants as well, but experiments carried on by Ames with certain sac fungi or mildews, proved differently. While working on an entirely different problem, Ames noticed a small mite crawling on one of his "plantings." For experimental purposes the mite's presence spoiled things, but curiosity impelled him to watch the progress of the mite's wanderings from day to day as it traveled through the mildew "forest."

After several days it was noticed that structures analogous to the seeds of higher plants were forming everywhere the mite had traveled. Here was the first clue that led to the discovery that such plants are not as simple as the followers of Darwin had formerly believed.

Dr. Thomas' work on the other hand, has been in the higher or flowering plants. The flowers of these were always thought to have been developed through an evolutionary process from modified leaves. This theory was occasionally strengthened by the findings of flowers which had one or more green leaves where petals ought to be. "Reversion back to type," the botanists said.

Earliest Flowering Plants

Dr. Thomas is a palaeo-botanist, a student of fossil plants. Tracing the past history of the plant kingdom he finds that flowering plants probably had their origin during early carboniferous times when the giant tree ferns were forming the coalbeds of the world.

The earliest flowering plants, he finds, had no leaves at all. They were but stems holding up very simple flowers which were only pollen-bearing and seed-bearing stumps—not beautiful at all.

The only living plants today which seem at all similar are those of the tropical family Guttiferae, considered very low in the world of flowering plants. "Perhaps," suggests Dr. Thomas, "flowers did not develop from modified leaves at all. Leaves might have developed from modified flowers." All of which is rightabout-face from former teaching.

First View of Molecules

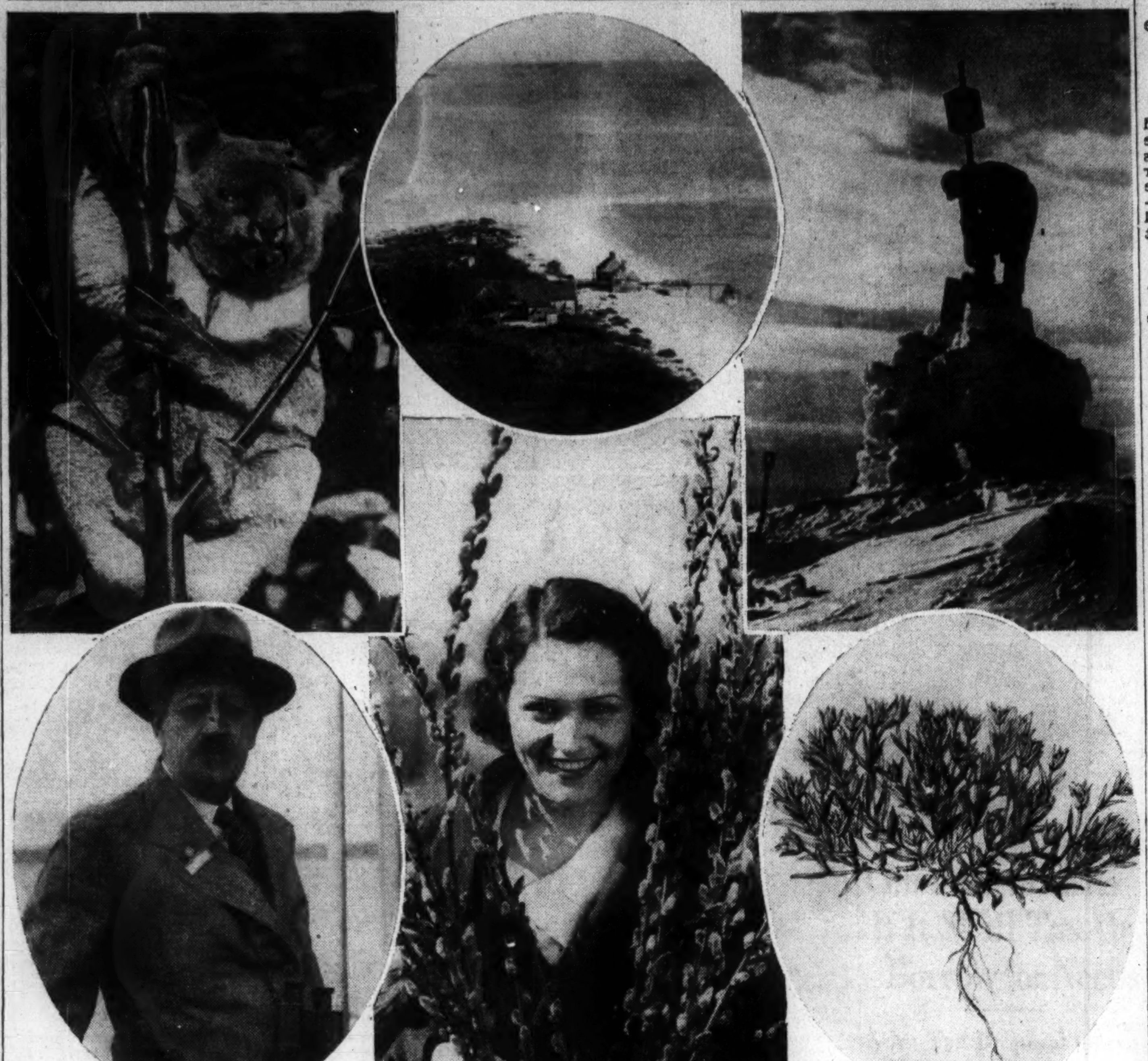
But the greatest surprise of all in the field of biology, came last week when Dr. George L. Clark of the University of Illinois announced he has finally succeeded in accomplishing a task physical scientists placed on the laboratory shelf labeled "impossible." He had given the world its first view of molecules, which were formerly believed to be objects so small as to be forever beyond the reach of microscopes.

Molecules differ in size as much as the moon differs from the sun. Chemists have been experimenting for years with cellulose molecules, the building blocks of plants from which cotton, paper, and artificial silk and rubber are made. In tearing down the original plant structures and rebuilding them to suit the needs of mankind, researchists have really been dealing with very large molecules, says Dr. Clark.

Focused under the microscope these bodies are found to be about twenty-five thousandths of an inch long, ovular in shape, and joined together end to end like bricks in a wall. For years they have lain well within reach of even the smaller type microscopes, but because none knew what to look for, they remained unseen.

Biology has experienced remarkable acceleration in the early months of 1935. Leaders in the field who are in a position to know what is going on predict that before the year is out still other discoveries equally as important will come down from the "impossible" shelf.

Plants and Animals Take Center of Stage in Springtime Drama



Upper Left: Courtesy of Paramount Pictures Distributing Corp. Upper Center: Carnegie Institution. Lower Left: From Hooker's "Flora Antarctica." Lower Center: By J. C. Allen

Their Theme and Motifs Range From Pole to Pole in Never-Ending Panorama of Color and Gayety

Scenes of Activity in Antarctica and at the Laboratories of Carnegie Institution on Dry Tortugas Island Are Lightened by "Teddy" Bear, or Koala, From Australia. Copied by President Theodore Roosevelt in Making Playthings for His Children. At the Lower Left Is a Species of Colobanthus, One of the Two Flowering Plants on the Antarctic Continent. Pussy Willows Spell Spring in Northern Hemisphere. At Right—Dr. Carl Skottsberg of Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Botanist Explorer of Antarctic Wastes

Methodists Decry Fascist Rivalries In United States

Find Johnson, Long and Coughlin on Side of Antisocial System

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, retired National Recovery Act Administrator, Senator Huey Long, Louisiana, and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest and pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Shrine of the Little Flower, are engaged in a race "for the leadership of our developing Fascism," according to a study by the Methodist Federation for Social Service made public here yesterday.

The report, which follows upon the federation's analysis of the New Deal, has gone to its clergy and lay members throughout the nation and was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary and Miss Winifred L. Chappell.

"All three of these contestants for leadership of the unawakened masses are seeking to reform and maintain the system described by our general conference as 'unethical, unchristian and anti-social,'" it says.

Finds Promises Unfulfilled

"We have analyzed [in January] the inability of the Administration to fulfill the promises it has made to the people. We have shown that the attempt to prop up our present economy by state aid produces profits and relief lines faster than it does jobs or a rising standard of living.

"The profit system refuses to permit itself to be regulated as Roosevelt and Coughlin propose. Still less does capitalist decline permit the fulfillment of the fantastic promises of Huey Long."

General Johnson is mentioned in the report only to link him as an ally of the President in the contest with Senator Long and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin.

"The particular issue was whether Coughlin would continue to support Roosevelt or go to Long," it continues.

Against the promises made to labor in the Coughlin social justice program and the Long share-the-wealth plan, the federation juxtaposes the labor practices of both, stating that Coughlin office workers "got less than a living wage" and that the International Typographical Union and the Cleveland Federation of Labor "have openly denounced him for his nonunion policy," while the Long record shows that "workers on the Louisiana construction jobs to which he points with pride have been paid as low as 10 cents an hour."

The report declares that the Coughlin program is derived from mediaeval sources and "runs true to the economic pattern of the fascist state" under which the state is to regulate, "the church controlling or assisting in the partnership according to the political development of the country."

Stating that it was by his attack on war that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin first won his following, the report stresses that the only plank dealing with this issue in his platform calls for the conscription of wealth in war time. In this connection it calls attention to his campaign against United States entry into the World Court and his advocacy of preparedness.

Conditions in Louisiana

As for the Long program, the report states that "bitter poverty on one hand and concentrated wealth on the other remain in Louisiana," while the "rich cotton, sugar, oil and fur interests allow the Long dictatorship." It names Harvey C. Couch, power and railroad magnate, and Rudolph Hecht, New Orleans bank president and head of the American Bankers' Association, among his backers.

"Long's program cannot be divorced from his political record in his own State," it continues. "His Legislature has not put through the bills providing for old-age pensions, the minimum wage, unemployment insurance, the Child Labor Amendment, the prevailing wage provision in the work relief bill, nor granted the prevailing wage on state relief projects.

"Especially he talks about helping the poor by taxing the rich. He came out for a 25 per cent income tax on incomes above $50,000, but his Legislature passed a 6 per cent tax bill."

Paintings for College Tell Story of Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—A series of six oil paintings by Kelley Fitzpatrick of Wetumpka has been presented to the University of Alabama through the Public Works of Art Administration, according to Prof. Henrietta Thompson, head of the department of clothing and textiles, school of home economics.

The canvases, which are 30 by 36 inches, portray a cotton cycle, including planting, chopping, picking, ginning and warehousing. The oils were framed under direction of Prof. Ruth Dyrud of the department of art at Alabama.

Negroes Eligible On South's Juries But Few Ever Act

Little Influence Expected From Supreme Court's Scottsboro Finding

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4 (AP)—There are no laws in southern states barring Negroes from jury duty, although by custom comparatively few actually have been called.

This was emphasized by officials of several states in noting the United States Supreme Court decision reversing the Scottsboro, Ala., cases on the ground that Negroes were systematically excluded from jury duty.

Commenting on this matter Attorney General William McCraw of Texas said at Austin:

"Texas statutes and the conduct of criminal trials are in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court. Generally when Negroes are drawn for service a suitable excuse is presented and always accepted."

Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell of North Carolina said the decision "gives us pause for thought. It may mean more appeal attempts to the United States court from verdicts of our court."

From Assistant State Attorney General W. F. Barry Jr. of Tennessee came the prediction that "I don't think that decision will have any influence whatever in the South except probably on a retrial of those cases."

Negroes are eligible for jury service in Arkansas if they hold a poll tax receipt which is a necessary qualification for an elector. Assistant Attorney General Thomas Fitzhugh of that State said:

"It just happens that no jury commission selects Negroes for jury duty. It may be just a coincidence."

Attorney General Cary D. Landis said the Scottsboro decision will have no effect on judicial procedure in Florida.

The Mississippi Supreme Court set aside a conviction of a Negro sentenced to hang for killing a white man when the district attorney admitted that Negroes had been excluded from jury duty because of race and color.

Jury commissioners in Alabama are the sole judges of the qualification of jurors.

Attorney General John M. Daniel of South Carolina said Negroes "sit on some juries in some counties."

In Atlanta a few months ago the judge denied a motion to quash an indictment against a Negro on the ground that Negroes were excluded from jury duty. At that time a Negro was sitting as a juror on a civil case in Atlanta.

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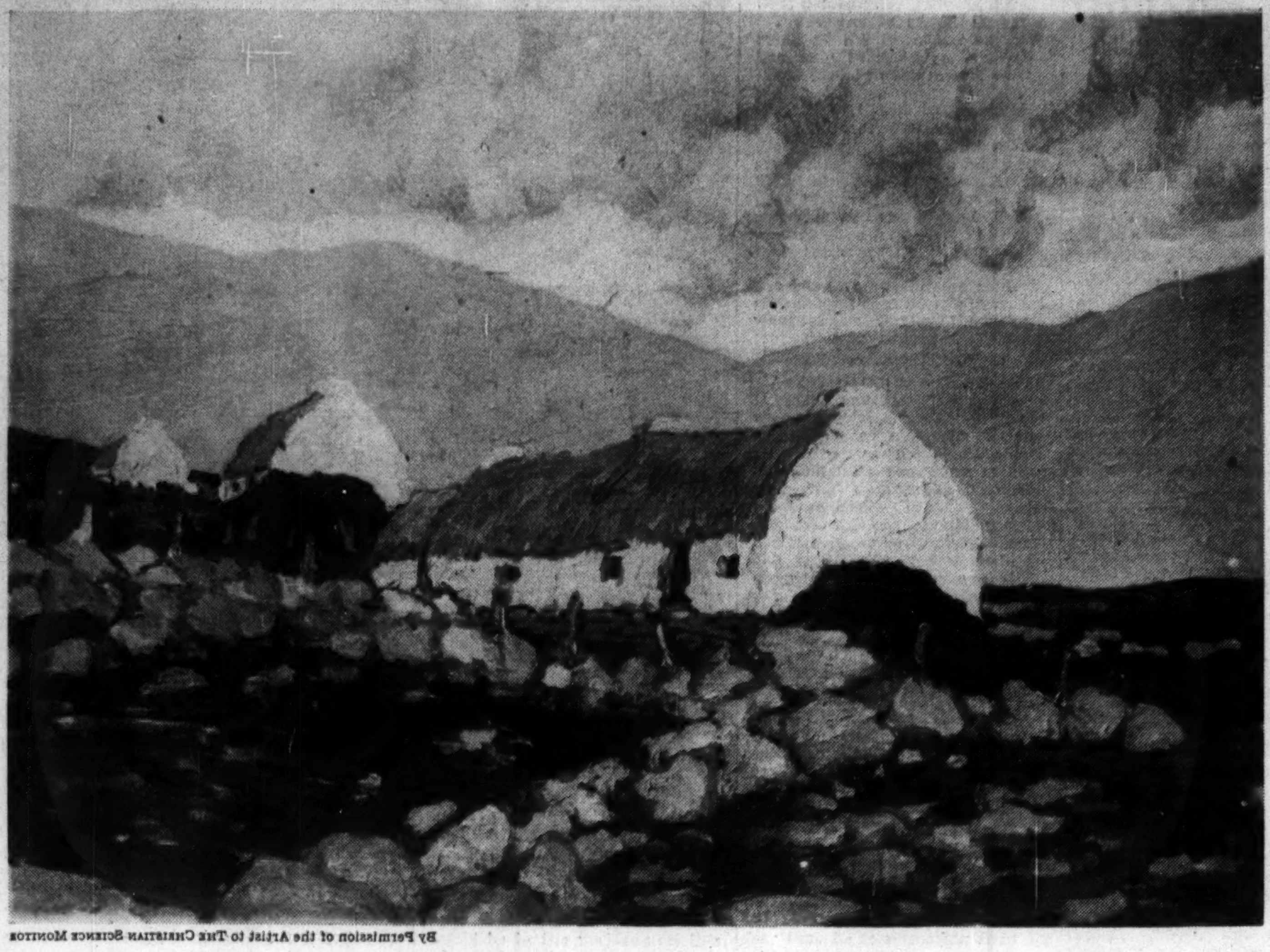


Beck Denies He Has Shifted On Constitution and Would Change Only Its Mechanics

Declares That Scrutiny by Advisory Body of 200 Citizens Would Bring About Needed Clarification of Assaults on It

Nationally known as an ardent defender of the Constitution, James M. Beck, former Congressman from Philadelphia, aroused much comment lately when he proposed the consideration of certain changes in its mechanics—though not its fundamentals. The major criticisms of his proposal are represented in an open letter written to him by Harry Curran Wilbur of Chicago. While in Boston recently Mr. Beck explained his position as a reply to the letter:

Concerned by Mr. Beck's apparent retreat from his usual stand as an uncompromising supporter of the Constitution, Mr. Wilbur, whose pamphlet "Bartering Our Birthright" has been widely circulated by the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, wrote to Mr. Beck a letter which follows in part:

Usually—as you know from many earlier letters from me—I not only find no difficulty in "going along" with you in your discussions of the Constitution but do so enthusiastically.

I cannot "go along" with you, however, in the proposals that press dispatches report that you advanced in an address given on Saturday evening, Dec. 1, 1934, and "sponsored by the American Bar Association."

Mr. Beck's Proposal

Your major proposal, assuming that you are correctly reported in the Washington dispatch printed in the Chicago Tribune of Dec. 2, 1934, is that when the depression is over the President appoint an advisory committee of 200 "outstanding Americans" to consider changes in constitutional mechanism.

You make it clear that this advisory committee is not to be appointed until the depressison has definitely ended, that its report will then be submitted to Congress and that Congress, in its turn, would decide what changes among those recommended should be submitted to the people for ratification.

You also emphasize that the changes suggested by this advisory committee are to deal solely with the mechanical side of the Constitution and that there is to be no tampering with the fundamentals nor with the political philosophy upon which the Constitution is founded.

Reasons for Disagreement

Despite the attempted safeguards that you seek to throw around this major proposal and without regard for the immediate present to the question of mechanical changes that you suggest or that may be suggested, I think the proposal is wrong and that, considered from the standpoint of good strategy, it is dangerous to the Republic and points to the ultimate defeat of the forces defending the Constitution if it is persisted in. Here are my reasons:

We are now in the midst of a regime that is in fact subverting the Constitution and changing our whole system of government. The Roosevelt revolutionists and their defenders seek to justify the course that is being followed by contending that "liberal interpretation" of the so-called "flexible" provisions of the Constitution keep the program within both the letter and spirit of that matchless document and then, tacitly, but unintentionally, admitting that this first contention is wrong, set up that it is something made necessary by "the emergency."

Jumping To Conclusions

Contenting themselves with surface indications, they construe the results of the elections of Nov. 6 as a mandate to proceed with the so-called New Deal.

I am fully aware of the fact that in military matters it is frequently necessary for an army commander to stage "a strategic retreat" in order to consolidate his position and make his center and his flanks less vulnerable to attack or counter-attack. In the field of partisan politics a somewhat parallel course is frequently followed on the theory that if one grants part of what the opposition is contending for he will prevent the opposition from getting all that it is after.

It is exactly that kind of political strategy and tactics that has landed us in the mess we are in. In brief, we have backed into Socialism like a bunch of crabs and too frequently without even so much as waving our claws in protest.

Constitution Proved Itself

The real strength, the basic strength, of defenders of the Constitution has been the great outstanding fact that it worked. The achievements of almost a century and a half that intervened between the submitting of the Constitution and the beginning of the present administration proved incontrovertibly that the system was sound, and nothing that has happened since the stock market crash in October, 1929, has demonstrated that the system should be abandoned and a so-called "new" scheme of things tried out. To admit now that some mechanical changes are advisable, or perhaps are advisable, is in the nature of a retreat and, as I see it, a decidedly dangerous retreat.

For instance, it is not at all difficult for me to picture some proponent of the so-called New Deal pointing out somewhat exultantly that even as distinguished an authority as Mr. Beck has tacitly admitted that some of the mechanics of the Constitution need change.

Another Possible Move

There is another possible move on the part of the Roosevelt revolutionists. They might accept your proposition in toto except to contend that now was the time to get the work under way instead of waiting until after the depression was over.

The appointments made by President Roosevelt since his inauguration are sufficient indication of the line of thought that would be in the majority on this so-called advisory committee. It would be in with its report and I predict that that report would suggest changes going far beyond mere shifts in mechanics.

We are in a period of confusion of thought. Personally, I think a goodly part of our economic trouble is the result of that confusion of thought and I think that that confusion has in large part been deliberately brought about or at least augmented by subversive forces that, under one name or another, have been long at work.

Clear Up Confusion First

I respectfully submit that a time of confusion is not one in which to suggest changes of any kind in the great document that has made us such a mighty nation. In my judgment, the fight must be made to clear up the confusion in the public mind and to get back to the Constitution, the representative republic, and the counsels of Washington.

Let me pass now from this consideration of what I believe the grievous strategic error of your major proposal to the two mechanical shifts you suggest as illustrative of what might, perhaps, be done.

You list first, the possibility of extending the term of a representative from two years to six in order to remove a "malign influence upon the integrity of the representative." Well, Mr. Beck, personally I do not believe that you can delete a yellow streak from a man's system by extending his term of office.

Blames Primary System

Personally, I think that the whole difficulty in this regard is due to the primary. The evils that it brought proved greater than the evils it was claimed it would remedy.

I think I pay more attention to governmental matters than the overwhelming majority of the voters in Chicago but I frankly admit that I cannot go out and intelligently vote a primary ballot without going to a number of sources for information on candidates offering themselves as servants of the public. The advent and growth of the primary ended party deliberations and therefore ended party responsibility. A scramble for office inevitably resulted and with it came the apotheosis of the ward-heeler and the ward boss.

Trace the deterioration of the United States Senate and I think you will find that it parallels the growth of the primary.

A Significant Point

Now right there is a significant point, because the primary and the direct election of United States Senators, which brought about this deterioration, was made possible by bringing about a change in the mechanics of the Constitution.

You are quoted as saying that, "if our theory of a representative government is sound, a Representative should think for and not necessarily with his constituents." I agree with you. But when we went in for the primary system and extended it to direct election of Senators we moved away from the principles of a representative republic and toward a pure democracy, a thing that the founding fathers did all in their power to guard us against.

Your second suggested proposal is that the term of the President should be extended for seven years and that he should be made ineligible to succeed himself.

Change Made for Best

You point out—and of course you are correct about the matter—that, as originally drafted, the Constitution provided this very thing, but that at the last moment the convention reduced the term to four years and made the President eligible for re-election. That means that in the judgment of the members of that great convention the four-year term with the right for re-election was preferable to a seven-year term without the right of re-election.

You base your suggestion on the thought that the four-year term has had "a malign influence upon the Executive" because of the necessity forced upon him of considering the effect of decisions he had to make upon his re-election.

The theory that if an Executive cannot succeed himself he will not play politics while in office is not sound.

Particularly True of U. S.

This is particularly true under a party system of government, and in a population as large as ours and in a country as diverse in its physical and economic characteristics, party government is a practical necessity.

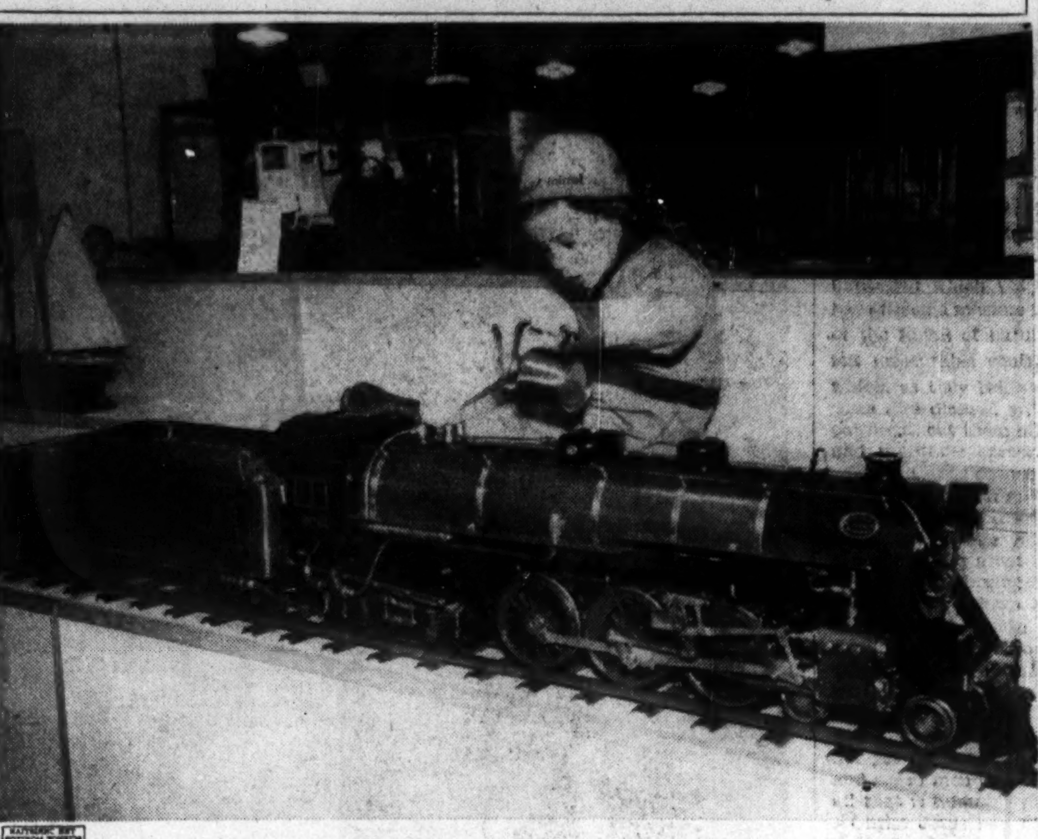
I am greatly afraid that the result of the November elections has been to arouse a feeling of hopelessness in the matter of opposing the so-called New Deal program and there have been ample evidences in the world of finance and in the world of organized business and in many political circles of a general stampede to cover. It will get us nowhere. If we concede the half loaf we may get a bit of peace of mind until the other fellow is through eating the half we conceded him, but when he has finished his half, rest assured that he will come for what is left of what we thought we had saved for ourselves.

Stuck to Their Principles

As I recall it, there were between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 men and women who stood up for principle despite empty stomachs, despite lack of knowledge about where next month's rent was coming from, and despite the blandishments of Santa Claus.

Those millions should not be deserted. A majority of 3,000,000—call it 5,000,000 if you wish, in order to be wholly on the safe side—is not insurmountable in an electorate of between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 men and women. Let's not surrender; let's not yield an inch on the matter of principle and particularly on basic principle.

They Can Have Their Automobiles Says This Lad



Marshall Mayer "Oils Up" Model New York Central Locomotive at Chicago Exhibit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—What Dad has been doing in those long hours at his basement tool bench is at last made clear. For wondrous products of the home workshop—tiny working models of engines, ships, airplanes, beautiful woodcraft and scores of ingenious contraptions—were on exhibit here at the first show of the National Homeworkshop Guild. Several working models of locomotives were shown. E. T. Brown of Chicago entered a 55-inch model of a New York Central engine that operates on coal. It was fashioned from 3800 pieces, he estimated.

Beck Says Most Evils Laid to Constitution From Outside Sources

Replying to criticisms by H. M. Wilbur, to his proposal for changes in the Constitution, James M. Beck in an interview declared that neither Mr. Wilbur nor any other stanch backers of the Constitution need fear that he is retreating from his well-known stand as a supporter of that great document.

But, with such widespread expression of dissatisfaction with it, he feels the air would be cleared by a departure from generalizations and a careful consideration of the document, point by point.

If, when times are again normal, such a committee of citizens as he proposed, should assemble to consider the advisability of changes, Mr. Beck believes that as each point in the Constitution came up for discussion, it would be found that very few of the committee would be willing to surrender the rights for which it stands.

Evils Not Due to Constitution

The result of such scrutiny, he felt in proposing it, would be the realization that the evils complained of in connection with the Constitution are actually to be traced to sources outside of it.

Mr. Beck disagrees with Mr. Wilbur in regard to the difficulty of fixing a date when "the depression is over." When times are normal, he says, it will be sufficiently apparent to everyone.

He agrees, however, that should his proposal be accepted by Administration forces, there would be a likelihood that they would insist upon appointing the committee to suggest changes to Congress at once, while the thought of the nation is still much disturbed, and that unfortunate changes might result.

Never Doubted Fundamentals

He has never doubted, he declares, that the fundamentals of the Constitution, which have based the whole rise of the liberty of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, should never rightly be changed, but he does think that changing circumstances may indicate the desirability of alterations in its mechanics.

In spite of Mr. Wilbur's arguments for the retention of the two-year term for representatives, for instance, Mr. Beck still feels that a four-year term might make for a greater stability in the House by removing the constant consideration of the effect of action by members upon their re-election prospects.

Two years is not long enough to allow policies to be worked out satisfactorily, he insists. Before their good points have been made apparent, electors are given opportunity to express disapproval of them by voting against their proponents.

To Meet Tides of Opinion

"Everyone knows," Mr. Beck declared, "that Americans think one thing today—and something else tomorrow. A four-year term would give representatives time to work up to their objectives comparatively uninfluenced by these tides of opinion."

He is glad to note that an amendment providing for a four-year term is to be brought up in Washington next week.

"I presume the House will be strongly in favor of it," he remarked with a smile, "but the Senate will leave no doubt of its opposition to any nearer approach to its own particular claims to distinction."

Replying to Mr. Wilbur's contention that the present conduct of certain members of the Senate implies that the longer term in the case of senators does not remove the "malign influence" of the thought of the next election, Mr. Beck contended that generally speaking the Senate is a much more stable body, even today, than is the House, and that its members have a greater weight of experience as a background for their judgment.

Agrees on Primary Danger

He agreed warmly, however, with Mr. Wilbur's contention that the primary system is to blame for much of the "malign influence" now abroad in the land.

"In proposing that the term of the President might be extended to seven years and that he should be made ineligible to succeed himself," said Mr. Beck, "I am well aware that this plan was written into the original draft of the Constitution, and was changed to the present form at the last moment. Mr. Wilbur remarks on this, but he does not give the reason.

"The reason was that it was feared that, with war still in the air, the election of the next President might fall in the midst of hostilities, when the choice of an entirely new administration might be disastrous.

"That consideration does not seem important now."

The longer term, Mr. Beck explained, would, in his opinion, benefit the Chief Executive in the same way that the four-year term would give greater freedom to representatives.

Might Improve Stability

It would also, by making less frequent the unsettled business conditions accompanying presidential election years, tend to improve the general stability of the country.

Other critics of the proposal of a four-year term for members of the House, he said, had contended that if their election was made simultaneous with that of the President, it would result in still greater instability.

Should the presidential election itself come only once in seven years, the objection to simultaneous voting would be removed anyway, Mr. Beck pointed out. If, however, the President's term remained at four years and the election of representatives took place in the middle of his term, it would give an opportunity for public expression of disapproval of his policies at that time.

On the other hand, he concluded, if the elections took place in the same year, the newly elected President would probably have the great advantage of support from a House whose members also favored the platform chosen by voters at that time.

Relief Till Scraped to the Bottom

Hopkins Defends Dance Class

Farley Confident on Roosevelt

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—With the legislative ice-jam apparently beginning to melt, the Capitol began to perk up today. The Administration's decision to throw NRA into a Supreme Court test after all was an indication of returning confidence. And the fact that a young lady had darned stockings in presence of the Supreme Court, while a California businessman paid an income tax deliberately that he didn't have to pay, were renewed signs that the sense of humor and patriotism of the American people were in their normal places.

* * *

Broke: The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is "broke." There are a few million dollars left in the bottom of the till, but they are practically nothing to an organization which spends more than $5,000,000 a day.

States are running on allowances sufficient to last only a short period. When Pennsylvania asked for money today, the administrator had to give them funds that have already been promised to other states.

"If a flock of states came in at once asking for money, we'd be in trouble," said Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator.

Mr. Hopkins estimated that money on hand could be stretched out to last until the middle of next week. Asked what he would do then, he replied: "Well, I'm counting on Congress passing the work relief bill." The $4,000,000,000 provided in the bill is considered ample to give 3,500,000 persons jobs for a year.

* * *

Eurythmic Dancing: A stern rebuke was administered by Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, to those who have criticized or laughed at New York for providing such "white-collar" relief projects as eurythmic dancing, compilation of a Hebrew encyclopedia, and a study of ancient safety pins.

"These are excellent projects and that goes for everyone up there," Mr. Hopkins declared.

His ire aroused, the administrator added: "People who are dumb make fun of things they don't know anything about." He pointed out that the projects were all worked out by experts in various lines.

"There are other things in life besides building roads," Mr. Hopkins continued. "I've had letters from businessmen telling me these projects were good. When they shoot at these projects, they are shooting at the white-collar unemployed. That's who they're shooting at! A lot of people make fun of these projects because they want direct relief instead of work relief. They would let these college-trained people sit at home and wait for the basket of groceries.

"We have no apologies to make and we're not backing down on any of these projects."

Mr. Hopkins indicated that many of the jobs would be continued under the $300,000,000 set aside for white-collar workers under the new work relief bill.

* * *

Mr. Farley's Plans: A crop of rumors forecasting the resignation of Postmaster General James A. Farley, to conduct the Roosevelt re-election campaign next year, and as an attempted answer to charges of improper political activity has again sprung up here.

Observers are ready to believe that Mr. Farley will devote his whole time to the presidential campaign, but even preparation for that drive is a year off. Resignation to avoid the charges of "Tammanyizing" the country has been in order for a year past, following the President's "purge" last year which brought resignation from office of many party leaders who were also holding public office. That Mr. Farley has stuck so long makes it evident that when his departure comes it will be for very practical political reasons.

Nevertheless, as an interesting political stunt, the Farley resignation has apparently been under consideration in high Democratic circles. Daniel C. Roper, the politically-minded Secretary of Commerce, has been suggested as Postmaster General, but without much authority. But Mr. Farley is as exuberant as ever as he demonstrated last night in the first press conference he has held in months. He asserted the President has as great popular support as at last November's elections, and that "there has been no evidence in the votes in Congress to show that members of the party have left the President."

* * *

"Twenty-Mile Tunnel": Two of the Interior Department branches are at loggerheads over a proposed 20-mile-long PWA tunnel to divert water under Rocky Mountain National Park to sugar-beet fields in eastern Colorado, so Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has called in a third branch to help him settle the problem.

The bureau of reclamation has already been granted $150,000 by PWA Administrator Ickes to make a preliminary survey in the park, but the National Park Service has put up a "No Admittance" sign because officials think the drilling and hauling in of machinery will endanger the natural beauties of the park.

"As head of the bureau of reclamation, I authorized the PWA grant as a good thing," explains Mr. Ickes. "As head of the National Park Service, I'm supposed to be against it. So I have called in a third bureau, the geological survey, and asked them to send an expert geologist to find out what effect the tunnel would really have on the water supply in the park."

Before the matter is settled, the Department of Agriculture may also be drawn into the discussion. The department announced a year ago that it planned to remove the protective tariff on sugar and thus gradually eliminate the sugar-beet industry in this country. If the reclamation project is approved, the Department of the Interior would be in the position of irrigating crops which the Department of Agriculture would like to see eliminated.

Mr. Ickes defends the work of his reclamation bureau. "If dust storms and erosion continue," he says, "the Government will have to bring every acre of land possible under irrigation."

* * *

Alumni: Men and women whose job it is to keep alumni interested in their colleges are holding their twenty-first national convention here this week. Their first duty on arrival here was to arrange dinners or other social gatherings for local alumni of the 70 different colleges represented at the meeting. The alumni presidents and secretaries took advantage of their trip to the capitol to get their famous alumni rounded up, including those who have become elected to Congress or appointed to high government positions.

Later when they had settled down to their joint meeting, the members of the American Alumni Council, were admonished by Mrs. John Clark Wood, president of the Sweet Briar College Alumnae Association, to beware of professors who are fomenting "social unrest" in their colleges.

"I hold no brief for conservative teaching," Mrs. Wood hastened to explain. "What I do say is, know the situation in your own college."

Mrs. Wood especially warned her audience of college professors who return to teaching after unsuccessful terms as Government brain trusters. "The student social unrest evident in a number o' colleges in the last few years can, in many cases," she said, "be traced directly to the influence of some professors whose advanced ideas have never been thoroughly digested, even by themselves."

Felix A. Grisette, director of the alumnae loyalty fund of the University of North Carolina, was elected head of the council to succeed John B. Fullen, alumnae secretary of Ohio State University.

* * *

Formalities: Two days ago the House Ways and Means Committee voted to report the Administration's omnibus social security bill to the House. Today it formally did report the bill—a repetition of motion made necessary by the complex and not altogether explainable rules which govern the procedure of Congress.

The vote in this instance was 17 Democrats in favor and seven Republicans voting "present." The minority party has not entirely decided its attitude on the bill. Few care to oppose it, but enthusiasm for it is not noticeable.

In such instances the approved strategy is usually to let the majority put it through without opposition. A Republican who merely refrains from voting can never be charged with trying to defeat social security, while at the same time his record from the conservative side is equally clear.

* * *

Money and Patriotism: Perhaps, Treasury officials speculate, if the example of the late Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the present example of C. H. McCaslin of Oakland, Calif., prove infectious, Uncle Sam can pay off his budget deficits after all. Rarely have instances of benefactions to the abused Treasury and tax-collector captured the headlines so close in succession.

While Mr. Justice Holmes the other day left a large share of his estate to the Government, Mr. McCaslin paid $35 for an income tax which he did not have to pay, and what is more, paid it deliberately. He wrote, addressing the President:

"Being in business, I realize that whether or not business is good, overhead charges must be met. Like my gas bill, the cost of government goes on and on. I am conducting a business in Oakland, Calif., and raising an ever-increasing family, all under the most desirable circumstances and protection of government. It is not in my makeup to shift the cost of that protection on to others. Therefore, please overrule the rules and use this check to help pay the bills."

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, cut through the red tape which had prevented the Internal Revenue Bureau from taking the money, accepted it, and said: "Permit me to express my admiration both of your patriotic attitude and of the patriotic way in which you have given expression to it."

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Canadian National System

OTTAWA, April 5 (AP)—Gross operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways in 1934 increased $16,283,760, or 11 per cent over the figures for the preceding year according to the annual report for the Canadian National System. With this increase in gross revenues, the cash deficit was reduced by $10,547,000.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Picture Boxes—New in Lilliput Craftsmanship

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Scenes in Miniature

Classed-In Boxes, Each a Perfect Action Picture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MINIATURE crafts make a strong appeal to modern women. No effort seems too great to make; no idea appears too comprehensive to render in miniature. Perhaps this lack of limiting influence in creating tiny objects is best seen in the work of a newcomer to this fascinating field, Mrs. Bella Wright.

Mrs. Wright's medium is brilliantly colored wax. She takes scenes from everyday life and recreates them to scale a fraction of their size. Like many other ideas that achieve popularity, this unusual one resulted from a very simple cause. Mrs. Wright's two small children needed amusing, and in idly modeling wax for their diversion she suddenly realized the potentialities of this uninteresting looking substance. She had already tried and despaired of being a painter, and she felt that sculpture was too cold and hard a method for her creative expression. Wax seemed to possess all she had sought in vain in other mediums. Immediately she set to work. She had no hard and fast rules in her work beyond drawing a rough sketch to scale of her projected idea. For subjects she looked around her and everything came as grist to her ingenious mill.

Mrs. Wright was living in the south of France when the idea first attracted her. Many of her earlier designs therefore depict the life of that country. Each design is cunningly devised to stimulate the imagination, and into the most ordinary event is infused a depth of humor and a rich suggestion of carefree joy and happiness. Moreover, each scene depicted is vivid and alive. Its tiny people, some no more than half an inch high, really look as if they are doing what they are intended to do.

In such a medium as wax, color is all important. It must be brilliant, otherwise it would tend to drabness. But it must not be crude. Also, it must be nonfading. For this reason German wax is used. Designs made over two years ago are still as richly colored as on the day that they were sealed into their "Picture Boxes"—the name given by their creator to the closed glass cases in which the designs are housed.

Creating wax pictures is only half the designer's ingenious task. Together with her husband, she has invented a clever reflecting background of unseen mirrors placed so cleverly at various angles that quite a small design is given an illusion of size and multiplicity, which adds considerably to the effect.

In the larger pictures (about 18 inches high) such as an English village, the device is seen at its best. The tiny shops with their minute merchandise are multiplied again and again, so that the little winding street is caught and reflected until it seemingly goes on forever.

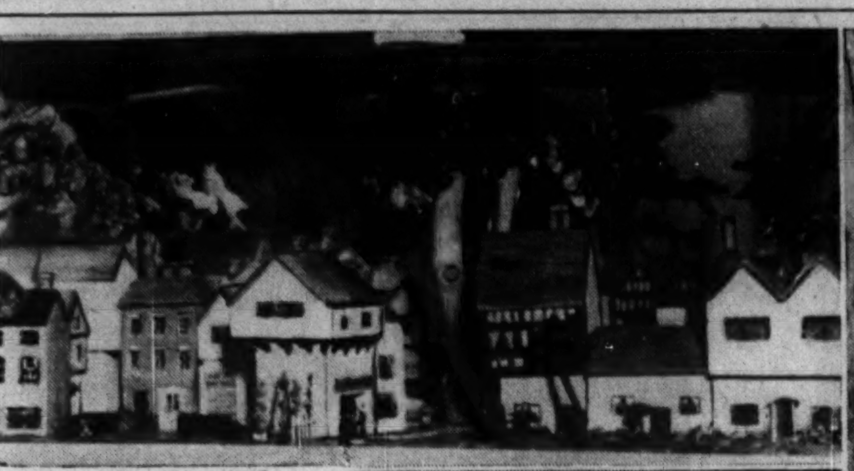
In spite of the wide diversity of subjects chosen, there is nothing haphazard about Mrs. Wright's designs. Her main idea is to produce in each picture an entirely new decorative motif, so that no two creations need ever be the same. Each design, therefore, possesses that element that makes it essentially a personal affair.

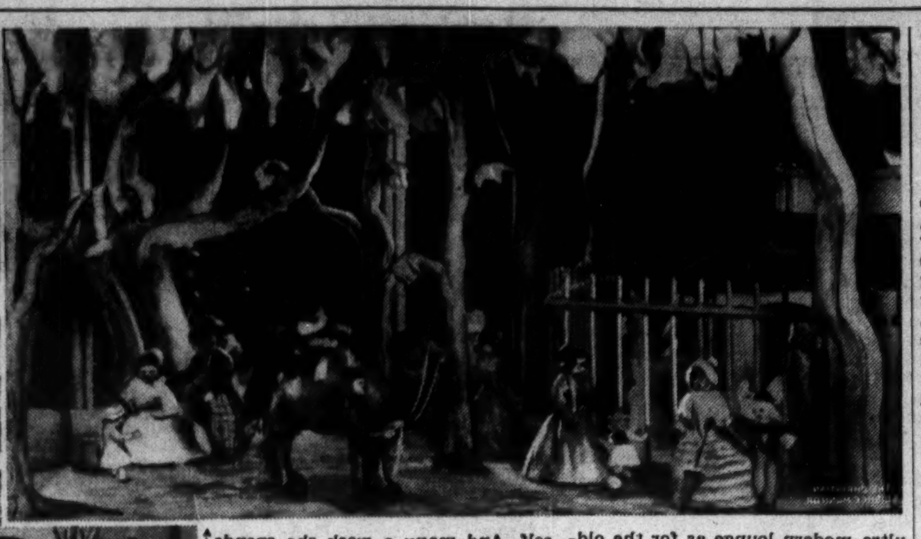
The designs are as suitable for the ultra-modern lounge as for the old-fashioned drawing-room. They can either be fitted with electric light or not, but light undoubtedly enhances their vivid coloring and rhythm. Although her tiny people are such excellent representations, it is to animals that Mrs. Wright turns when she is designing to please herself. And many a week she spends at the zoo drawing the jungle creatures in order that she may accurately model them in miniature in wax.

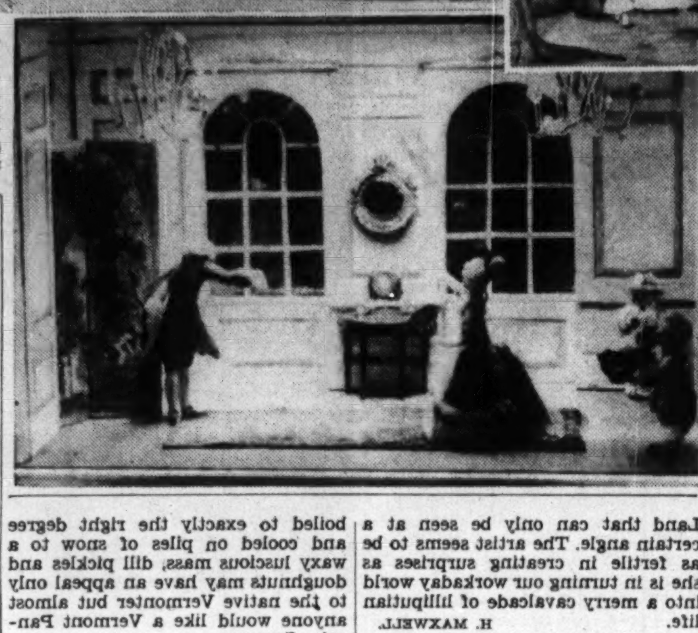
Mrs. Wright allows nothing to "make do" in these lilliput scenes in wax. She searches until she finds what she wants for a particular design. For instance, for certain sea pieces only one kind of brilliant colored sea growth is suitable, and as this is to be found exclusively on the Mediterranean shores, a regular supply has to be sent to England. Sometimes strange materials help a design. In one wintry scene much of the icicle effect is obtained by cleverly placed pieces of shredded lemonade bottle!

One charming idea contained in these pictures is a secret surprise so ingeniously devised that it may take weeks of searching before it is discovered. It may be an amusingly designed ceiling in the roof of the picture box, or a tiny crowd of midget dwellers in a Looking Glass Land that can only be seen at a certain angle. The artist seems to be as fertile in creating surprises as she is in turning our workaday world into a merry cavalcade of lilliputian life.

H. MAXWELL.

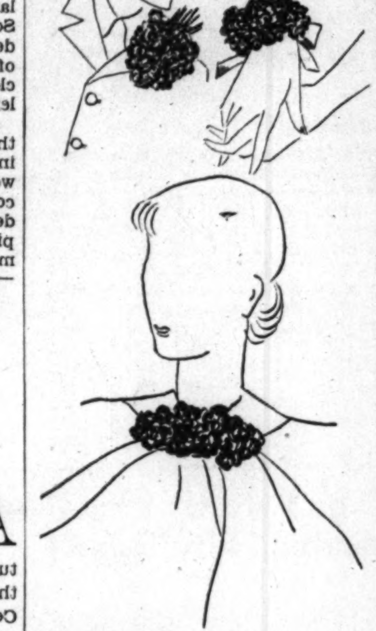






Courtesy of Maxwell Press, London

Three of the Picture Boxes Designed and Made by Mrs. Bella Wright, of London. Upper Row, Left—A Visit to the Zoo. Right—English Village With Unseen Background of Mirrors. Below—A Marriage Is Arranged.



Fresh Violets for Spring.

Florists are making them into neckline brooches, into bracelets, into little nosegays for the hair, and even into girdles. The vogue for wearing fresh flowers is a decided fashion trend, and it is surprising how long they keep fresh.

Table Setting From 14 States

Here Are Ideas for Your Next Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AT A recent exhibition which was one of the features of the formal opening of Horticultural Hall on the eleventh floor of the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, New York, some charmingly arranged tables were displayed. These tables were entries in a 14-state competition sponsored by the National Council of Federated State Garden Clubs and the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, for the purpose of showing the best use of representative state products in the arrangement of a buffet supper table.

Texas won the first prize with a color arrangement of green and henna. A deep green tablecloth with napkins of henna may sound rather startling, but served as a colorful background to the spun-aluminum dishes and the green thin-blown glassware. The centerpiece was a two tier arrangement of spun aluminum having in the center tier different varieties of growing cacti, surrounded by vivid-colored native fruits and vegetables.

Nile Linen and Spode

The second prize was awarded to the New York table. Here the sophistication of this cosmopolitan state was shown in the more formal arrangement. The cloth was of beautifully embroidered nile green linen with matching napkins. On this delicate cover was displayed the white Spode china with flower container and statuettes of the same material. The glassware was of deeper green etched with silver. The flowers used on this stately table were lilies, talisman roses, white lilacs, freesia and violets.

Pewter serving dishes and plates and cups decorated with a sailing ship were used on the State of Maine table which was awarded the third prize. A model of a fisherman's dory containing pine cones and a lobsterman's trap served as a centerpiece, while near by was a blinking lighthouse lamp and lobster-net cork candle holders. The deep brown and the rich green of the linens carried out the woodsy and maritime atmosphere which are associated with happy days in Maine.

The woman eager for new ideas in entertaining and with a lively imagination can devise some novel and interesting parties. Vermont lends itself to late spring affairs. When the sun gets high and the sap begins to run and spring is just around the corner, people crawl out of their winter's seclusion and have "sugaring off parties." Maple sirup, boiled to exactly the right degree and cooled on piles of snow to a waxy luscious mass, dill pickles and doughnuts may have an appeal only to the native Vermonter but almost anyone would like a Vermont Pancake Supper.

Vermont Menu

A deep ecru tablecloth with matching napkins or with pale green napkins may be used. For a centerpiece use a wooden bucket, an old sap bucket, perhaps, filled with yellow jonquils and pussywillows. Use glassware and dishes in shade of green, yellow or brown. The menu, with some slight variations from Vermont, may include:

Griddle Cakes or Waffles with Maple Sirup
Crisp Tiny Sausages
Pickles
Mixed Green Salad
French Dressing
Doughnuts
Cheese
Milk

Bring in piles of hot griddle cakes from the kitchen and let the guests serve themselves. Keep the maple sirup jugs well filled. Bring the sausages to the table sizzling hot in covered serving dish. A large chopping bowl or salad bowl may hold the crisp spring salad. At either end of the table have big pitchers of cold milk and plates of doughnuts.

It's a long step from Vermont to California but no section in the Union lends itself more delightfully to ideas for entertaining than does this sunny state. With avocado pears, oranges, grapefruit and fiery dishes borrowed from Mexico, there is practically no limit to the menus and the table arrangements which may be worked out.

So whether it be the East coast, the West coast or the plains of Kansas; they can all contribute ideas for our parties.

HAZEL YOUNG

Bathroom Helps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman living in an apartment may often be perplexed as to where to stand a broom after it has been washed. Try putting the end of the handle into the outlet of the stationary washbowl. The water will drain off quickly, the broom dry in a very short time, and there will be no water marks on the floor or wall.

Bathtubs and washbowls often become discolored from muddy water dripping from the pipes, iron-rust, or other stains; or the enamel may wear off from much cleaning. If a rubber sponge of the kind used to hold soap is put under the spigot, it will catch much of the deposit and lessen the probability of discoloration. If the enamel already has been injured, an enamel made especially for renewing the inside of tubs and bowls can be bought at paint or hardware stores, and can be applied by any adult. The length of time this will last, cannot really be estimated.

Put to Unusual Uses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While visiting in the homes of friends, one often may see little things put to unusual uses, which make for more convenience. In the kitchen of a friend, the writer saw a number of furniture casters in the cabinet. She was told that the small ones were used to cover bottles of cream, and the large ones made fine covers for cups or glasses that had to be put in the refrigerator.

* * *

In the same home, an electric light with a pull-chain was hard to find in the dark, and someone had tied a cord to the chain and then fastened it to a nail. The owner discovered that pulling the chain to the side was injuring the light, so she took a curtain cord with a ring on it and fastened it to the chain, letting it hang straight down, so it could be reached without trouble in the dark.

* * *

When the tops have been removed with a key from tin food cans, the cans may be put aside and used for baking cup cakes; but care should be taken when cleaning them, as the edges are very sharp. These little cans are just the right size for use in an electric potato roaster.

* * *

It is interesting to experiment with these roasters, especially for a woman in a bachelor apartment, as so many things can be baked in them. At times, one can bake two or three things in small quantities at one time. So many things can be baked, if one can get vessels small enough to use in them.

(Mrs.) P. S. L., Washington, D.C.

When It Is Fair and Warmer

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever heard anyone remark, facetiously, that it was a "chilly day," when the sun was shining and the air was balmy? What that remark really implied had nothing whatever to do with the temperature as recorded by a thermometer. It was, for the speaker, a chilly day because of some real or fancied slight which he felt that he had received. His thought was chilly, that was all.

In her book "Singing in the Rain" Anne Shannon Monroe tells how she was once hovering drearily near the fire during an Oregon drizzle, saying to herself, "This rain interferes with everything—with golf, sunsets, clothes drying on the line," when along came the boy who brought the milk. He was "singing like a lark." Miss Monroe said to him, just for the sake of hearing his reply, "Fine morning to be out!"

"You betcher!" he came back, out of his dripping raindrops.

So convincing were his voice and manner that she set off to find out what there was fine about the day. Here is what she found: "Great still forest trees, and at their feet the most enchanting mosses and lichens that had sprouted but yesterday, marvelous growths that only incessant rain could make possible—pussy willows bursting toward fulfillment—tints and shadings, unimagined soft, ghostly grays, blues like giant flame-shadows and, perched on a hill under a huge umbrella, an artist, trying to catch the lovely colors through their veils of silver mist."

Miss Monroe sums up her experience in these words: "Oh, I found so many things, fresh, lovely and inspiring, that after a time I didn't miss the sun at all, or golf, while clothes dried quite as well in the basement."

It is so easy to make one's own weather, and so much inner satisfaction may be derived from bringing the sun out from behind clouds, that it is a wonder we do not more often turn the wheels of our weather factory. The equipment is simple and inexpensive, just a brighter note in one's voice, a little extra effort to be cheerful, a lilting song at the kitchen sink, a bouquet of wild flowers or a little cluster from one's own garden, a glass of jelly, these are the machines in a weather factory.

A whistling boy has often changed a gloomy day into a bright sunny one just by his cheery tune and happy-go-lucky bearing.

I recently read the following, which I am sure that I shall remember for a long time:

"The good Samaritan stooping over the victim on the highway, the father welcoming the prodigal, running forth to meet him and embrace him with forgiveness, tell us more of God than can be learned from the midday sun shining in its strength, or from the solemn procession of the stars across the Syrian sky."

It is always "fair and warmer" when we are kind and cheerful.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Jersey Wonders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a recipe from the Channel Island of Jersey, where the little cakes are made.

Mix
1 lb. flour
3 oz. butter
3 oz. white sugar and flavorings of
grated nutmeg,
ground ginger and
grated lemon peel.
Beat
4 eggs. Mix them with the above ingredients and knead well. Form the paste into a wrist-thick roll. Cut it into circular slices. In each slice, make two knife-slits. Pass the left edge through the right-hand slit. Cook the wonders, three or four at a time, in a pan of deep, boiling lard. Turn with a fork, allowing 6 minutes on each side. Turn out onto wire sieve and allow to cool.

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from LITTLE LETTERS TO MRS. KNOX

"I have particularly liked the recipe for Tuna Fish Salad. . . . I should appreciate a copy of the Knox recipe book."
Mrs. H. R. LeVan
Lansing, Michigan

Of course we sent Mrs. LeVan, who is a Monitor reader, one of Mrs. Knox's recipe books. She will find in it many desserts and salads which the whole family will like. And, a package of Knox will make 4 different dishes, 6 servings each.

TUNA FISH, SALMON OR CRABMEAT SALAD
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup tuna fish, salmon or crabmeat
½ cup celery, chopped
½ green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoonfuls olives, chopped
¾ cup cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise
½ teaspoonful salt
¼ teaspoonful paprika
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar
Few grains cayenne, if desired.
Pour cold water in bowl, and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Place bowl over boiling water and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Cool, and add salad dressing, fish separated into flakes, celery, pepper (from which seeds have been removed), olives, salt, vinegar, paprika and cayenne. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. Remove to nests of lettuce leaves and garnish with slices cut from stuffed olives, diamond shaped pieces cut from green pepper, celery tips and watercress.
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Your skin may show such softness, freshness and charm that you will be surprised when you use Sem-Pray Compressed Cleansing Creme. Contains rare Eastern oils that penetrate more deeply. Cleanse more thoroughly, remove impurities never before dislodged. Many say this new freshness, softness and velvety smoothness of skin makes them look younger as well as lovelier.
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Send purse package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include introductory packages Sem-Pray Face Powder and Rouge, FREE.
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At left: Cheap sheet after 26 hours' washing (greatly enlarged)
At right: Pequot sheet after 26 hours' washing (same enlargement)

See for yourself why Pequots WEAR LONGER!
● These photographs were taken through a microscope, to show just how these 2 sheets withstood the equivalent of years of washing.
The Pequot is still strong, even, smooth, and white. The cheap sheet has quite literally "gone to pieces." This explains why Pequots are so much more economical in the long run. It pays to insist on getting them, at good stores everywhere.
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A fine selection of modern styles in all the gorgeous new materials. Made from yarn to finished product in our own workrooms. Superior in quality and workmanship. Sold only by our trained representatives. Fitted to your individual measure. Prices from $6.95 to $20.95.
Our Guarantee assures you of a dress that will satisfy completely.
We are certain Monitor readers will appreciate the high quality of our garments. Upon request we shall gladly send full information.
Our 1935 expansion program calls for additional saleswomen, also experienced crew managers and organized crews, as well as supervisors to take charge of exclusive territories. Upon request we shall gladly send full information.
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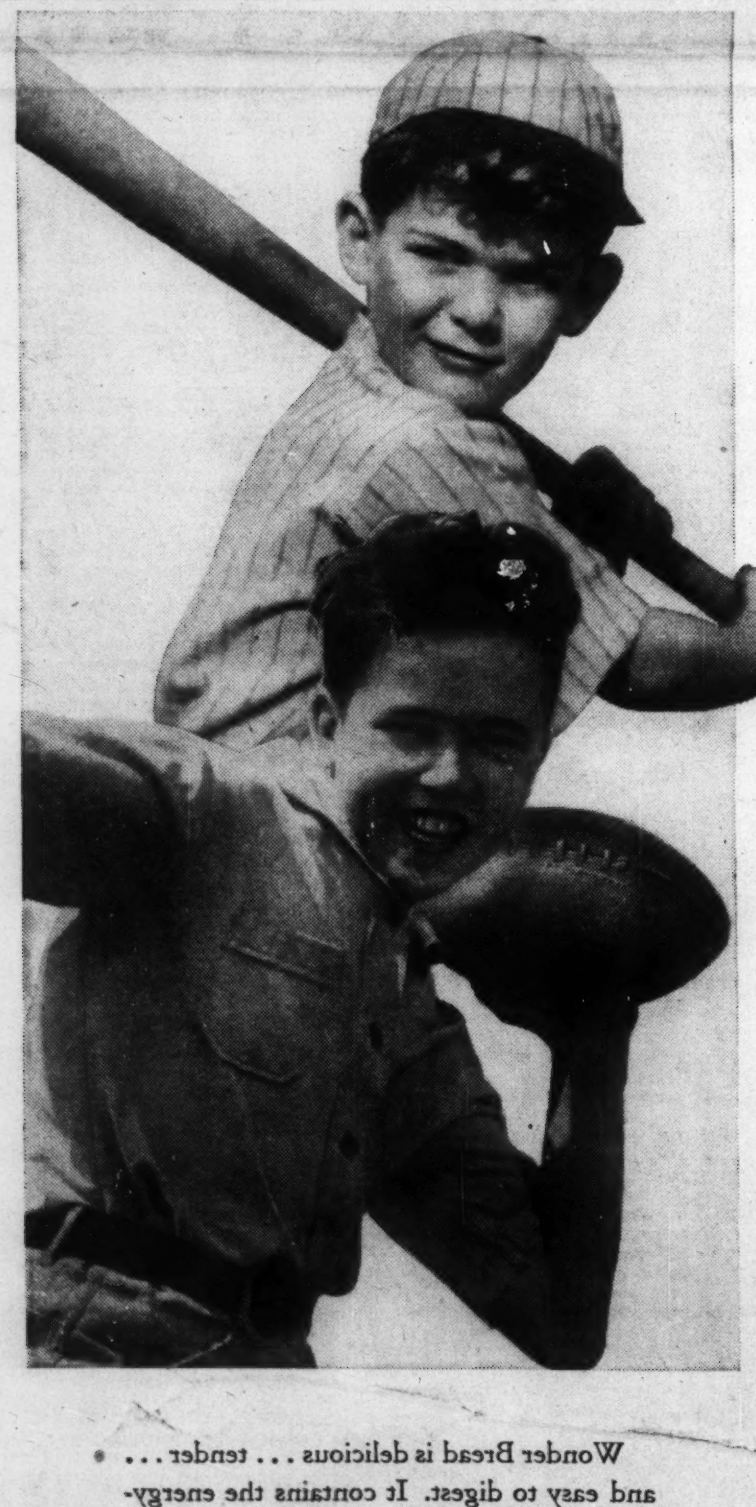

MONITOR READERS WITH YOUNGSTERS LIKE THESE are changing to Slo-Baked WONDER BREAD

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Wonder Bread is delicious . . . tender . . . and easy to digest. It contains the energy-giving elements that everyone needs, particularly growing children. We suggest you ask your grocer for Wonder Bread. It is the finest bread we know how to bake. We believe you will enjoy it, and that it will prove of real benefit to your family.

The Happy Wonder Bakers
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New World's Swimming Record — Hockey Playoffs — Basketball Rule Change

Adolph Kiefer Breaks Record In Backstroke

Lake Shore A. C. Star Wins 150-Yard Race in A. A. U. Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—A new world's record, and a diving battle that went against the defending champion by one-sixth of a point, featured the opening day of the national indoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday at the pool of the New York Athletic Club.

Adolph Kiefer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, was responsible for the new record. He made it in the final of the 150-yard backstroke, defeating the champion, Albert Vande Weghe, who held the previous record of 1m. 36.8s., in 1m. 36.1s. The former champion did not even get second place, as Daniel Zehr, unattached, from Fort Wayne, Ind., a student at Northwestern University, was second.

The diving final was a struggle all the way through between the champion, Richard K. Degener, of the Detroit Athletic Club, and young Elbert A. Root, Miami-Biltmore, Florida, and not until the final dive of the latter was the issue settled in his favor. The total score of Root was 134.32, to 134.16 for Degener. Degener led all the way, sometimes as much as 10 points ahead; but the younger star won the final optional dive with 18.48 points to 13.20 for the defending champion, and this tipped the scale to him.

The Spence brothers of the New York Athletic Club won first and second, with Leonard Spence and Wallace Spence, in the 300-yard individual medley, and the champion, who is also the record holder, Taylor S. Drysdale of the University of Michigan, had to be content with fourth place, as Thomas Haynie, Detroit Athletic Club, just overtook him at the finish. Leonard Spence led most of the way, but his brother was in fourth place until the final lap, when he overtook and passed Haynie and then Drysdale. The other finalist was John Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., who led in the breaststroke section, but dropped back in the backstroke and freestyle parts of the race.

A new champion was crowned in the 100-yard-freestyle swim, when Peter Fick, of the New York Athletic Club, nosed out the third Spence brother, Walter, at the finish, by about a foot; Charles Flachmann, Lake Shore A. C., of Chicago, was third, two yards behind.

150-Yard Backstroke (Qualifiers)—Albert Vande Weghe, Newark A. C.; Adolph Kiefer, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago; Daniel Zehr, unattached, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Anthony Sinkiewitz, Detroit A. C. Won by Kiefer; Zehr, second; Vande Weghe, third. Time—1m. 36.1s.

100-Yard Freestyle (Qualifiers)—Walter Spence, New York A. C.; Peter Fick, New York A. C.; Arthur Highland, Lake Shore A. C.; Charles Flachmann, Lake Shore A. C.; Matthew J. Chrostowski, Olneyville Boys Club. Won by Fick; Spence, second; Flachmann, third. Time—52.8s.

300-Yard Individual Medley (Qualifiers)—Thomas Haynie, Detroit A. C.; John Higgins, Olneyville B. C.; Taylor S. Drysdale, University of Michigan; Leonard Spence and Wallace Spence, New York A. C. Won by Leonard Spence; Wallace Spence, second; Haynie, third. Time—3m. 37.8s.

Fancy Dive, Low Board (Qualifiers)—Richard K. Degener, Detroit A. C.; Elbert A. Root, Miami-Biltmore; Al Greene, Lake Shore A. C.; Ben Grady, University of Michigan, and Edward Diefendorf and Frank Fehsenfeld, University of Michigan. Won by Root (134.32 points); second, Degener (134.16 points); third, Greene.

Lieutenant Sands Wins Fencing Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A., Fencers Club of New York, won the metropolitan championship early this morning on his home club strips, after more than five hours of fencing. Miguel A. de Capriles, of the University Fencers Club, was second, and his younger brother, Jose R. de Capriles, third.

As this was a part of the arrangements for the qualifying rounds from the metropolitan division for the national championships, and as Sands is the national champion, the brothers, as well as six others, were selected from the 25 candidates for the title, for the semifinals later this month. The others were Tracy Jaeckel, Fencers Club, Pieter Mijer, unattached, Max Kapner, University F. C.; George W. Thompson Jr., New York A. C.; E. H. McLendon, University Fencers Club; and Theodore Golek, New York University. The first two were also in the finals, as well as Lieut. Fred Weber, U. S. A., who was also not required to qualify for the nationals. The summary:

Lieut. T. J. Sands defeated Jaeckel 3—2, Mijer 3—2, J. de Capriles 3—1, and Weber 3—2.

Miguel A. de Capriles defeated Sands 3—2, Weber 3—2, Mijer 3—2, and double touched with Jose de Capriles 3—3.

Jose R. de Capriles defeated Weber 3—1, Jaeckel 3—1, and double touched with Miguel de Capriles.

Tracy Jaeckel defeated Miguel de Capriles 3—2, and Mijer 3—1.

Lieutenant Fred Weber defeated Mijer 3—1, and Jaeckel 3—2.

Pieter Mijer defeated J. de Capriles 3—2.

Amusements

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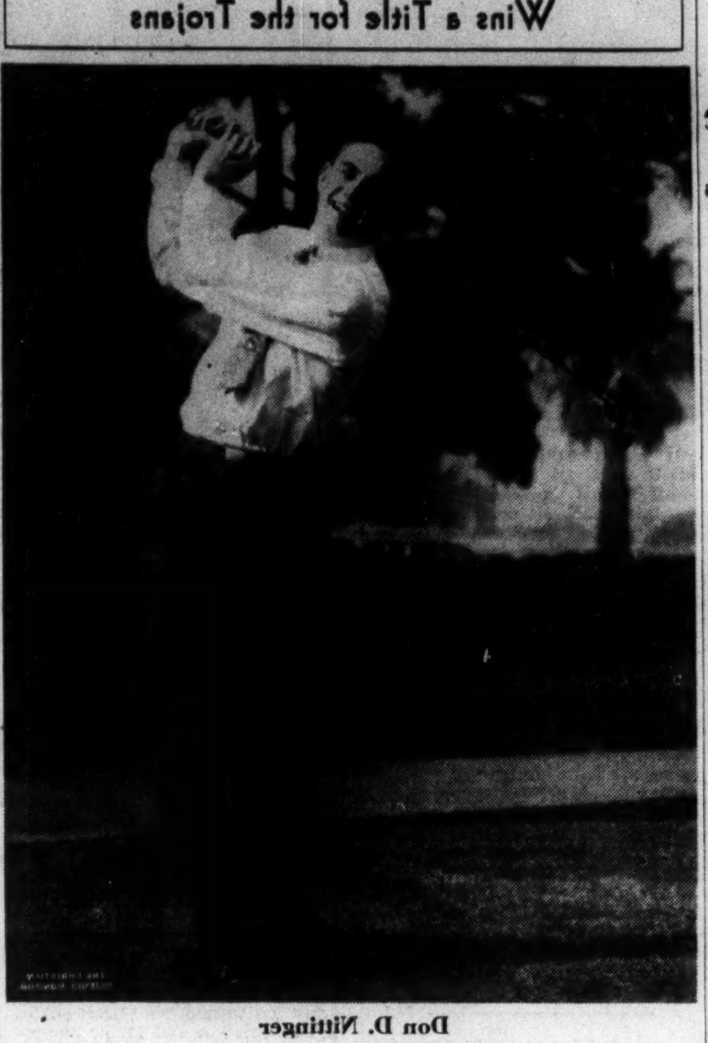

Don D. Nittinger

University of Southern California student who won the California intercollegiate golf championship for 1935

Recommendation For Only One Major Rule Change Likely

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Recommendation for only one major change in the rules appeared likely as the National Association of Basketball Coaches met in the final session of its annual convention today.

Numerous suggestions for changes were offered yesterday, but the only proposal to receive anything approaching unanimous support was one calling for restraining lines around the center circle. The suggestion would make it illegal for players, other than the centers, to cross the lines until after the ball has been tapped.

Proposals to do away with the center jump, except at the start of games and subsequent periods, and to legislate against the pivot play in the offensive free throw lane were supported and just as urgently opposed. Whether any recommendation would be made to the rules committee which meets in New York Sunday and Monday was to be decided today.

Dr. James E. Naismith of University of Kansas, originator of basketball, asked only that the fundamentals of the game be preserved, in his talk as principal speaker at the annual banquet last night. He did not refer specifically to any of the proposed changes, but opposition to altering the center jump was indicated in his request for adherence to the fundamentals.

Dr. Naismith was presented with a gold watch by the association.

Election of officers and reports from district representatives also were on today's program. The reports were to come from: Lon Jourdet, University of Pennsylvania; Nat Holman, College of the City of New York; E. J. Hickox, Springfield (Mass.) College; Craig Ruby, University of Illinois; Ben F. Van Alstyne, Michigan State College; Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech; W. H. Browne, University of Nebraska; Willard Witte, University of Wyoming; John Bunn, Stanford, and Hugh McDermott, University of Oklahoma.

Two Players Are Tied For H-Y-P-D Chess Lead

H-Y-P-D Individual Chess Standing

Player, College, Class—	Won	Lost
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	3	1
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	3	1
E. J. Jackson '36, Princeton	2	2
E. A. Wendling '38, Yale	1	1
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	1	1
E. M. Schara Jr. '37, Dartmouth	0	4

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Elmer A. Wendling and Robert M. Ryder, of Yale, who won their team title for their university during the Christmas holidays, joined the annual individual championship of the H.-Y.-P.-D. college chess league when the playing was resumed at the Marshall Chess Club yesterday and broke even in their first two matches.

At the close of the day's play, Edgar T. McCormick, Princeton captain, and Erich W. Marchand of Harvard were leading. McCormick had a bye in the fourth round, but defeated Ryder in the fifth in 49 moves. Marchand beat Wendling in 44 moves in the fifth round. In other matches yesterday Ryder conquered Schara of Dartmouth and Wendling vanquished Jackson of Princeton.

Big Bat for Gehrig

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia yesterday autographed a baseball bat eight feet long and weighing 35 pounds which will be presented to Lou Gehrig, home-run king of the New York Yankees, at a testimonial dinner here April 14. The bat will bear 1504 signatures, mostly of sandlot ball players, to commemorate the long run of 1504 straight games Gehrig played with the Yankees through the end of the 1934 season.

Where to Dine

LEXINGTON, MASS.
The Minute Man
Cafe
At Our New Location
1715 MASS. AVE.
"From a Sandwich to a Meal"

Lumberton Unknown Reaches Semifinal In North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5 (AP)—Johnny Johnson, 30-year-old Lumberton (N. C.) unknown of the North and South amateur golf championship, yesterday fought his way into the semifinals along with a trio of the favorites.

Supported by a small gallery of folks from "back Lumberton way," who had heard how Johnny was cutting a swath through the list of better-known golfers, the young player whipped Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., on the twentieth green and joined George T. Dunlap Jr., Kew Gardens, L. I.; Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Ray Lenehan, Providence, R. I., in the penultimate round.

Today Johnson will play Lenehan, the medalist, and Dunlap will meet Lynch.

Hooked up with Charley Clare, the New England champion from New Haven, in the third round, Lenehan came through by a 2-up margin. Dunlap eliminated Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., 4 and 3, and Lynch ousted Frank J. Allen, Pittston, Penna., 2 up.

Lenehan stymied Clare on the first hole and after winning it was never headed. After 13 holes he was 3 up, but on the fourteenth Clare's ball, hit off line on the green, struck his and caromed into the hole to win it. Lenehan held a 1-up lead through the seventeenth, however, and closed with a winning birdie 3 on the eighteenth.

Lehigh Elects Gearhart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 5—Thomas A. Gearhart '36 has been elected captain of the Lehigh varsity basketball team for next year. He is a brother of Foster Gearhart, who captained the team two years ago.

Maroons Score Overtime Goal To Win Opener

Montreal Defeats Toronto 3-2 to Lead in Stanley Cup Hockey Series

Stanley Cup Series

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Montreal	1	0	0	3	2	2
Toronto	0	0	1	2	3	0

(Three out of five games)

TORONTO, April 5 (AP) — The Montreal Maroons, a well-knit aggregation of speedy sharpshooters and husky body checkers, had made themselves even choices to win the famed Stanley Cup today by walloping the Toronto Maple Leafs 3 to 2 in the opening game of the final playoff series last night.

The Maroons, winners of the famed emblem of the world's professional hockey championship the last time two Canadian teams reached the finals, nine years ago, started on the short end of choice. But after they had won a bruising battle on Dave Trottier's goal in a "sudden death" overtime period, the odds shifted suddenly.

From start to finish of last night's scrap the Montrealers looked like the Maroons of the days when Nels Stewart, Babe Siebert and Dunc Munro were at their bruising best.

They wore the Leafs down with thumping body checks, kept Toronto's scoring aces, Chuck Conacher and Harvey Jackson, under control by expert back checking, and seemed to gather strength and speed as they went along.

The winning play was an example of perfection as young Earl Robinson picked up the puck in the center zone, skated toward the defense and passed it forward between Red Horner and King Clancy. Trottier, on the spot to take the pass, had Goalie George Hainsworth at his mercy. The tally was timed 5m. 28s.

Each team scored twice in the second period, Robinson and Cy Wentworth netting the Maroons' counters and Frank Finnigan and Clancy scoring for the Leafs. The rest of the way it was all Montreal. Only Hainsworth prevented an earlier finish as he kicked away 36 shots to 19 for Alex Connell, Maroon net minder.

After the defeat, which came as a distinct surprise to the 13,311 paying customers, the Leafs were held at no better than even choice for the second game here Saturday and at about the same odds for the three-out-of-five-game series. The third and fourth contests are scheduled for Montreal next Tuesday and Thursday and the fifth here Saturday, April 13.

The Maroons got a bit the worse of the bumping with two casualties, Bob Gracie and Gus Marker. Gracie looked badly hurt when flattened by Horner, but appeared on the bench again before the finish. Neither Marker nor Hec Kilrea, the only Leaf who was damaged, was seriously hurt. The summary:

Maroons	Toronto
Cain, lw	rw, Kelly
Gracie, c	c, Metz
Marker, rw	lw, Cotton
Evans, ld	rd, Hollett
Wentworth, rd	ld, Day
Connell, g	g, Hainsworth

Maroons Subs: L. Conacher, Shields, Blinco, Trottier, Robinson, Miller, Smith, Ward, Northcott. Toronto Subs: Clancy, Horner, C. Conacher, Jackson, Primeau, Boll, Finnigan, Kilrea, Thoms. Referees—Bill Stewart and Billy Bell. Scoring—First period: No score. Penalties—Shields, Kilrea, Trottier. Stops—Hainsworth—15, Connell 9. Second period: 1—Maroons, Robinson (Blinco), 3:57. 2—Toronto, Finnigan, 14:29. 3—Toronto, Clancy (Metz), 17:12. 4—Maroons, Wentworth, 18:24. Penalties—None. Stops—Hainsworth 8, Connell 4. Third period—No score. Penalties—None. Stops—Hainsworth 6, Connell 6. Overtime period—5—Maroons, Trottier (Robinson) 5:28. Penalties—None. Stops—Connell 0, Hainsworth 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

GREATER BOSTON will be represented by five women lacrosse players when the first United States touring team invades England late in August, Mrs. Joyce Cran Barry of Marblehead, National Women's Lacrosse Association president, announced here yesterday. The Hub players chosen are Lucille Burnham, Gertrude Hooper, Eleanor Eaton, Dorothy Benson and Frances Pierce. The players beside the Greater Boston group include Gretchen Schuyler and Helena Wheeler of Westchester, N. Y.; Elizabeth Tolman, Suzanne Cross and Kate Wetherill of Philadelphia; Ann Pugh, Lillian Scott, Elizabeth Bonthron and Elizabeth Freeman of Baltimore. Two players for the New York district have yet to be confirmed by the association's executive committee. A manager will have to be chosen in place of May Fogg, who was first drafted for this position but later had to give up plans for making the trip.

* * *

Massachusetts Technology riflemen start for New Haven, Conn., this afternoon to enter the Northeastern division of the national intercollegiate championship tomorrow. Three members of the five-man team, Lawrence C. Hall '35 of Arlington, Robert F. Flood '35 of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Robert J. Greer '35 of Medford, are veterans. Charles P. B. Price Jr. '36 of Quantico, Va., and Thomas R. Kinkaide '37 of Newton complete the team, which will be accompanied by the coach, Capt. James P. C. Hyde of New Haven.

* * *

Volleyball rivalry between Boston and Providence will flare into full flame at the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. championship finals at Springfield on Saturday. For almost 10 years Providence has worn the crown with a confidence that has not been shaken until recently. With the coming of Robert E. Lavenga to the Boston Y. M. C. A. the Boston squad has become a menace to Providence. Lavenga was coach of the Chicago team which won the national title about eight years ago. Boston's team has been slow in developing as Coach Lavenga had only new material with which to work. Last year his proteges lost to Providence in the finals of the championship match, but did succeed in winning once from Providence in a dual meet. In the New England championships held about a month ago Boston defeated Providence decisively for the title. Last Saturday Boston won the Eastern Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. District meet and won the right to enter the finals at Springfield this Saturday.

* * *

About 1000 members and guests gathered at the University Club of Boston last night to witness the mixed athletic night program staged by Ward Wilkins. The events were boxing, swimming, badminton, squash racquets and fencing. In squash, E. O. Hoenn, Massachusetts Class B champion, defeated William H. Rice Jr. of the Boston A. A., 15—8, 11—15, 15—5, 15—12; William F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated N. E. Withington, University Club, 15—10, 15—12, 9—15, 15—6, and E. P. Gunn, University Club defeated R. C. Cooke, 15—10, 15—10, 10—15, 15—9. Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Bay State woman champion; Eddie Thompson, University Club pro; Eleonora R. Sears and Johnny Reynolds, Harvard Club pro, competed in exhibition squash matches. In badminton Cliff Follansbee defeated Cyrus Newbegin, 14—15, 18—13, 15—12 and Mary Whittemore and Philip Richardson defeated Jack Brewer and Julie Mason in mixed doubles, 15—6, 12—15, 15—14.

* * *

An All-Technology handicap swimming meet will be held for the first time at the University Club pool next week under the auspices of the Tech Swim Club. The events are a 200-yard relay, 400-yard relay, medley relay, 100-yard freestyle, 50-yard freestyle, 200-yard freestyle, backstroke and breaststroke.

* * *

James Gould of the School of Education has been elected captain of the Boston University freshman swimming team.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 4

New York (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 6, Chicago (A) 4.
Detroit (A) 2, Cincinnati (N) 1.
New York (A) 3, Birmingham (SA) 1.
Washington (A) 10, Louisville (AA) 6.
Boston (A) 10, Atlanta (SA) 5.
St. Louis (N) 5, Auburn 1.
Boston (N) 13, South'n Georgia Teach. 1.

Charlotte Glutting Leads

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., April 5 (AP)—Charlotte Glutting, East Orange, N. J., shot an 81 yesterday for a three-stroke lead over the field at the halfway point of the 36-hole women's midsouth golf tournament. Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, former Carolinas champion, who shot 84, was second. Helen Waring of Pinehurst, the defending titleholder, was tied for third place with Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., at 85.

College Game Shifted

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The Cornell-Dartmouth baseball game at Hanover, the final contest for both teams in their Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League schedule, has been shifted from June 17 to June 15, Elwood W. Kemp, secretary-treasurer of the league, said yesterday.

College Lacrosse Result

Maryland 11, Harvard 6.

Henry Picard Leads Golfing Field In Augusta Tourney

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 5 (AP)—The professional light brigade yesterday made good its threat to show Bob Jones and his Georgia followers how it's done nowadays in the finest of American golfing company.

The shock troops not only routed the one-time world champion at the outset of their second annual joust over the Augusta countryside, but delivered a record-breaking attack in the bunkered battleground that the great Jones helped design.

The home folks turned out 1000 strong in the lingering hope of seeing their favorite son come through, but Jones, no longer the golfing machine of his championship days, struggled to score as low as 74. He was two over par and seven full strokes behind the dazzling pace set by the tall, youthful Henry G. Picard, a native of Massachusetts, who sprang to professional fame at Charleston, S. C., and now represents the Hershey (Penna.) C. C.

Picard's 33-34—67 was the climax of a record beginning for the second annual $5000 invitation tournament of the Augusta National Golf Club. It was five under par.

Willie Goggin, professional from San Francisco, contributed a sensational hole in one by sinking a spade shot on the 145-yard sixteenth hole. This enabled him to come back in 33 for a crackling 68 and make it a three-cornered deadlock for second place with Gene Sarazen, the prime tournament favorite and Ray Mangrum, Texas professional now representing the Los Angeles district.

Only a few putting lapses kept Picard and Sarazen from knocking old man par clear out of the ring but for two missed short putts on the outgoing nine and a bunkered approach on the eighteenth, Picard would have carded a 64. Sarazen, playing perhaps the finest round of his brilliant competitive career, failed to drop no less than four putts.

The scores of the leading 25 players and those tied for twenty-fifth place are as follows:

Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna.	33	34	67
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, N. Y.	34	34	68
Willie Goggin, San Francisco	35	33	68
Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles	35	33	68
Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.	36	33	69
Jimmy Hines, New York	34	36	70
Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, Wis.	36	34	70
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	35	35	70
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	34	36	70
Byron Nelson, Texarkana, Texas	35	36	71
Willie Klein, New York	35	37	72
Leo Diegel, Philadelphia	37	35	72
Tony Manero, Greensboro, N. C.	37	35	72
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	34	38	72
Tommy Armour, Chicago	36	37	73
Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga.	37	36	73
Willy Cox, Brooklyn	37	36	73
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	38	35	73
Denny Shute, Philadelphia	38	35	73
Harry Cooper, Chicago	38	35	73
Bob McDonald, Chicago	36	37	73
Joe Turnesa, W. Hartford, Conn.	37	36	73
Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	38	35	73
Walter Hagen, Detroit	35	38	73
*Lawson Little, San Francisco	37	37	74
Jimmy Thomson, L'g Beach, Calif.	37	37	74
Johnny Farrell, Short Hills, N. J.	39	35	74
Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	36	38	74
Horton Smith, Chicago	36	38	74
Sam Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	39	35	74
Bill Burke, Cleveland	36	38	74

*Amateur.

Mayer Takes Lead In A.B.C. All Events

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Teams

Tivoli, Detroit	3034
Canton Pure Milk Co., Canton, Ohio	2984
Baby Ruth Candy, Chicago	2980
Detroit Gaskets, Detroit	2966
Collingdale Mill Work, Philadelphia	2946

Doubles

C. Sumerix and H. Souers, Akron, Ohio	1348
S. Demeter and C. Snyder, Kansas City, Mo.	1315
J. Caruana and F. Caruana, Buffalo	1303
P. Freitag and E. Marticich, Chicago	1300
B. Cook and R. Schlie, Cincinnati	1282

Singles

D. Brokaw, Canton, Ohio	733
W. Kline, Battle Creek, Mich.	703
A. Kowalski, Chicago	697
W. Murray, Utica, N. Y.	692
E. Springer, Cleveland	690

All Events

Ora Mayer, San Francisco	2022
C. Pfister, Canton, Ohio	1949
W. Mattison, Toledo, Ohio	1908
J. Crimmins, Detroit	1902
W. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.	1899

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—Piling up a tremendous 2022 total for his nine games, an average of 224.6, Ora Mayer of San Francisco, Calif., rolled into the lead in the all-events division of the American Bowling Congress tournament here late yesterday. Only twice in the 35-year history of the association has the total ever been beaten. Gillie Zunker, Milwaukee, scored 2060 at Columbus, Ohio, two years ago and Al Brandt, Lockport, N. Y., beat Mayer's figure by two pins in the same tournament.

Rolling a crashing "hook" ball which was constantly in the 1-3 "pocket," Mayer scored 648 in the team event Wednesday night, rolling 270 in his first game and initial A. B. C. competition, he came back with a 692 doubles score and wound up his brilliant performance with a 682 singles showing.

Mayer and his partner, John Bascou, were high in the doubles event for the day, the Californians taking seventh place in the twin division with a 1273 total. Mayer's 682 singles score placed him in a tie for tenth place with Don Jackson, Racine, Wis.

Mayer's games in the singles, which helped place him at the top of the heap, were 221, 226 and 235. He scored 200, 236 and 256 in the doubles and 270, 192 and 186 in the team event.

Tony Miller, Syracuse, caused the only other change of the day among the "big ten" leaders. Miller vaulted to sixth place in the all-events by virtue of a total of 1897.

New Duckpin Record

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Northeast Temple team of Washington rolled a new national duckpin bowling tournament record last night, cracking the pins for a five-man 1856 total. The Northeast five supplanted the Occidental Restaurant team of Washington as the leader. The Occidental total of 1830 was good enough to retain second place, ahead of the Rintoul five of Baltimore, with 1828. The Wilkins Coffee team of Washington jumped into fourth with 1825. The only other changes in the day's session was the scoring of two Baltimore pinmen in the men's singles. Johnny Miller went into a tie for first with Fido O'Brien of Hartford, Conn., at 409, and Henry Winters of Baltimore grabbed off third position with 398.

Yale Defeats Harvard

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5 (AP)—Yale's Rugby team defeated Harvard today, 3 to 0, in a keenly fought match. The only score of the match came late in the second half, when Grossup, from 30 yards out, scored a perfect goal on a penalty kick.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

"Boat Race Day"

TOMORROW is "Boat Race Day." In other words, it is the day on which the Oxford and Cambridge eight-oared crews row over the 4¼-mile course on the famous Thames River from Putney to Mortlake. The day when the banks of the river are thronged with thousands of people eager to get a glimpse of the Dark and Light Blues in their battle for the "Blue Ribbon" event of college sports competitions. Started way back in 1829 as the result of a challenge between two student friends, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge, who used to row together more than a century ago, it became the first of the great college sports competitions to be started in any country, and the event has grown to such popularity that it is eagerly followed by lovers of sports events all over the world. This year, for the first time in history, it is to be broadcast, and it is safe to say that more persons will be tuning in to that event than have ever listened to any other intercollegiate sports competition on the radio, with the possible exception of some of the big intersectional football games.

Nearing the Century Mark

As this year's race will be the 87th that the two colleges have engaged in during the past 106 years, it is not to be wondered at that it has a certain appeal, especially among the people of the British Empire. That the colleges have been well matched over this long period of years is shown by the fact that the margin of victories between the two universities is only five, with Cambridge being credited with 45 and Oxford with 40, the other race having resulted in a dead heat. Each of the universities has enjoyed more than one run of successive victories, but to Cambridge must be given the palm in this respect, as the Light Blue has won the last 11 contests held, a record for this feature of the competition. Nine was the best previous mark, and that was made by Oxford. That the Cambridge oarsmen owe their margin of five to recent years is clearly shown by the fact that since 1913, the Dark Blue of Oxford has flashed across the finish line first only once, and that was in 1923. Thus it is recorded that the Light Blue has won 15 of the last 16 races, and so it is no wonder that Oxford has been preparing for tomorrow's race with a determination to end the drought which has hung over its rowing affairs for so many years. Of course, the follower of Cambridge is desirous of seeing his crew win again this year, but we can't help expressing the thought that we believe it would be far better for the sport if Oxford should win.

* * *

Making a Good Start

One of the interesting features connected with the New England women's indoor lawn tennis championship tournament which was played at the Longwood Cricket Club last week was the appearance of Dorothy and Hazel Wightman, two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass. It is true that neither one of them got very far in the tournament, but they made a beginning, and, considering their ages, did remarkably well. There are three other children in the family, two of whom are also following in their mother's footsteps, the other one being too young to play. At the present time Dorothy is the most promising, and she is already showing some of the tennis tricks her mother employed so successfully. Mrs. Wightman has won more national championship titles than any other tennis player, and followers of the game all over the United States will be greatly pleased if some day they have a chance to read the name of Hazel, Virginia, Dorothy, George or William Wightman on one of the United States national championship tennis trophies.

Ward Is Davis Cup Committee Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The first definite step toward a fresh challenge for the Davis Cup this year was taken by the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday. Walter Merrill Hall, president of the U. S. L. T. A. has announced a Davis Cup Committee of 29 members, headed by Holcombe Ward of New York. Ward was a member of the first United States Davis Cup team in 1900, playing doubles in partnership with Dwight F. Davis, donor of the famous international tennis trophy. Ward was also national champion in 1904.

Other former national champions and former Davis Cup players, including Davis himself, are members of the 1935 committee, which is one of the most representative list of tennis authorities ever named to map out a campaign.

The first real task confronting the new committee will be the award of the first North American Zone tie against China. This match will be held sometime in May. The victor will then face the winner of the Mexico-Cuba tie in the zone final.

The interzone final will be played at Wimbledon, Eng., July 20-23, and the challenge round on July 27-30.

With most of the topflight players now in the professional ranks, the United States will have to build a new team around the veterans Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, and the newcomers, J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako, both of California. Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., announced recently that he would not be a candidate for this year's team.

The committee named by Hall yesterday is as follows:

Holcombe Ward, chairman; Jones W. Mersereau, Walter L. Pate, Karl H. Behr, Louis J. Carruthers, James B. Cushman, Samuel Hardy, Cedric A. Major, Dean Mathey, Julian S. Myrick, Bernon S. Prentice, S. Howard Voshell, Watson Washburn, all of New York; Fitz-Eugene Dixon, Charles S. Garland, Paul W. Gibbons, Joseph W. Wear, R. Norris Williams, all of Philadelphia; Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, Edward C. Chandler of San Francisco, Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, John H. Doeg of Newark, N. J., Joseph W. Ivy of Kansas City, Mo., Perry T. Jones of Los Angeles, Russell B. Kingman of Orange, N. J., D. A. Penick of Austin, Texas, Joseph W. Thurston of Hartford, Conn., A. K. Tigrett of Memphis, Tenn., and Ralph W. Westcott of Chicago.

Pickups

CINCINNATI REDS may have too many youngsters who lack experience to expect to climb very high in the major league standing through a long hard season, but now and then they are going to provide plenty of trouble for opponents.

* * *

The Louisville Colonels threw a scare into the Washington Senator forces yesterday, when they pounced on the offerings of the veteran Earl Whitehill for eight hits and six runs in the third inning. The Senators trailed until the eighth inning and then won out, 10 to 6, in the ninth.

* * *

Hugh Critz, Giants second baseman, was the honored guest in his own home town yesterday. Some 7000 Greenwood (Miss.) fans filled the stands in a new park which was dedicated and named in honor of the home-town boy yesterday. The Giants nosed out the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 4, with Hal Schumacher and Al Smith pitching great ball. Critz broke a recent batting slump with a single.

* * *

Johnny Broaca continued his sensational work in the box for the Yankees yesterday. He pitched seven full innings against Birmingham, Ala., and was hit safely only four times. His own wild throw and an infield out led to the only run for the Barons in the second inning. It was the eighth straight victory for the Yankees and the first time this spring a Yankee pitcher has worked as many as seven innings.

* * *

The game was hardly more than a joke, but the fact remains that Babe Ruth has hit his first 1935 home run, in a hastily arranged affair against the South Georgia Teachers (which the Braves won 13—1). The Ruth homer came in the third inning and cleared the centerfield bleachers, scoring Les Mallon ahead of him.

* * *

Boston stock took another boost yesterday when Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox returned to action and led his mates to a 10-5 victory against the Atlanta Crackers of the Southern Association. Cronin doubled in the fourth inning, scoring two base runners. He did not have a fielding chance during the four innings he played.

Bermuda Yachts Win

By the Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5—The "home" team of four Bermuda one-design yachts won the annual series with the Long Island Sound Interclub Class representatives yesterday by capturing the fifth race of the series. Bermuda won four out of five races, the Long Islanders capturing the fourth by a quarter-point margin.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 6, Georgetown 4.
Maryland 5, Cornell 1.
Villanova 5, Pennsylvania 2.
Williams 8, Princeton 6.

NEW WONDERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE April 1-15
THE SEARCH FOR SOCIAL SECURITY Apr. 16-May 2
GAMBLING—Who Wins? May 3-16
QUESTIONING YOUTH May 17-31
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The Search for Social Security will discuss old age pensions, unemployment insurance, social and economic effects of inventive genius, adjustments needed to assure a decent living to every one.

Gambling—Who Wins? will cover the scope and trend of wholesale wagering—such as lotteries, sweepstakes, etc. Moral and economic consequences of gambling—efforts to promote it and to combat it.

Questioning Youth will endeavor to explore the thinking of modern youth in this and other countries on such questions as unemployment, the New Deal, religion, temperance, Fascism, Communism, and other social and economic problems. Some of the articles will be written by young people who are members of the great youth organizations.

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RA-11

Two Straight For Cubs in Fontaine Series With Re

Henri Fontaine Cup Hockey Playof
(Final Series)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	0	5	1
Providence	0	0	2	1	5

(Three out of five games)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5
—By making it two in a row over
Rhode Island Reds here last nig
the Boston Cubs reduced the ho
the Providence club has nursed
retaining the Henri Fontaine C
to slender proportions. The C
now need only one more vict
to gain the trophy, symbolic of C
adian-American Hockey League
premacy, while the Reds face
almost impossible task of winn
three games in succession agai
the club they were able to def
only twice during the regular s
son.

In defeating the Reds last nig
the Cubs were as convincingly
perior as the 4-to-1 score indica
They had too much man power
a team still showing signs of
battering it received in winning
preliminary playoffs from Que
Joe Jerwa, big defenseman,
the big gun in the Boston offens
scoring one goal unassisted
helping in the making of two oth
He passed to Red Jackson's sh
paving the way for the second B
ton tally, which was scored while
Reds had two men in the pena
box, and he started the play in
closing seconds, which ended w
Hergesheimer pounding home H
nott's rebound. Besler, assisted
Motter, scored the other Bos
marker.
here, probably Sunday night.

Boston Providen
W. Jackson, Halliday, Blake, lw
rw, Rivers, K
Carrigan, Motter, Harnott, c
c, Gaudreault, Murray, Lov
Giroux, Besler, Hergesheimer, rw
lw, Harrington, Keating, Ra
Portland, Jerwa, ld rd, Lesieur, Mull
Jerwa, McCully, rd ld, Nichols, Sc
P. Jackson, g g, B
Score—Boston 4, Providence 1. Goa
Jerwa, W. Jackson, Besler, Hergeshei
for Boston; Lowrey for Providence. As
—Jerwa 2, Motter for Boston; Ranger
Providence. Officials—Bill Shaver and
Cameron. Penalties—Jerwa 3 (one
for misconduct), Blake 2, Portland 2,
Cully, Hergesheimer for Boston; Range
Nichols, Murray, Kuhn for Provide
Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cleveland After N. H. L. Franch

TORONTO, April 5 (AP)—A. C. Sutp
owner of the Cleveland Falcons of
International Hockey League, said
night that he had conferred with Fr
Calder, president of the National Hoc
League, submitting plans for Clevelan
entry into the major circuit. Sutp
would not reveal his plans, but admi
they found favor with Calder. It has b
rumored that the Montreal Canadiens
ready to move to a new city, and th
have been suggestions of a shift in
St. Louis franchise. If Cleveland is gran
a franchise, Sutphin plans to begin c
struction of a new arena, as the pres
rink seats only 4000.

College Rugby Result

Yale 3, Harvard 0.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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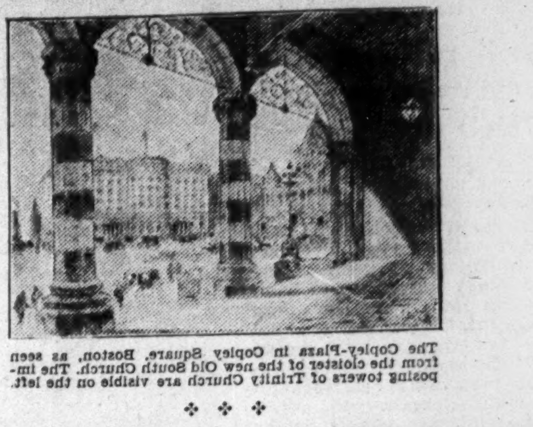

The Copley-Plaza in Copley Square, Boston, as seen from the cloister of the new Old South Church. The imposing towers of Trinity Church are visible on the left.

* * *

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